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NAVAL ABUSES INVESTIGATED.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB'Y 24, 1859.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

LIVE-OAK CONTRACTS.

Live-oak timber, like other material for the navy, is required by law to be purchased by contract with the lowest bidder; but, unlike other material, it is not kept on hand in large quantities by dealers in timber: Therefore, it has been the uniform custom of the government to allow contractors from one to two years to furnish the supply needed, *unless* the exigencies of the service demand an immediate supply, when the amount needed may be bought in open purchase.

When delivered, it is stored away in the navy yards and used as the service demands.

W. C. N. Swift, a whaler, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, had, prior to 1844, been contractor for the supply of live-oak and other timber for the government. In 1854 he entered into a written agreement with George Plitt, of Philadelphia, an active and intimate friend of President Buchanan, by which Plitt agreed to aid Swift all he could in obtaining live-oak contracts with the Navy Department; for which Swift was to pay to Plitt ten per cent. on the gross amount of the contracts made. The aid contemplated was that Plitt should place Swift upon familiar relations with the departments. He introduced Mr. Swift to Mr. Dobbin during President Pierce's administration, and to other gentlemen and used all his influence in behalf of Swift. Pending the presidential election of 1856, Plitt introduced Swift to Mr. Buchanan, and sought to place him in the very best position he possibly could with the President. Plitt, at the time, was treasurer of the democratic State central committee of Pennsylvania, and as such received from Swift, the sum of $16,000, of which Swift contributed $10,000 and received the balance from his immediate friends, to be used in the pending election. Mr. Buchanan was informed before the election, that Mr. Swift was an old line whig who had come over to his party, and was taking an active part in the election; and he was subsequently informed of the amount contributed by Swift.

Plitt testifies that—

"In introducing Mr. Swift, I told Mr. Toucey that he was a gentleman whom I should be very glad to have him aid in any way that he could, legitimately, of course; that he was my very warm friend, who contributed very liberally towards the election of 1856, and that he had a number of old-line whig friends in Massachusetts, who were equally liberal, some of them, at least, and I thought that such gentlemen ought to be patronized of course."

Plitt further testifies that he regarded the contract with Swift, of April 1854, as a continuing contract, and "supposing that agreement was still in force under the present administration as it was under the former one, I had taken pains to make him acquainted with every one of my political friends."

In the frequent interviews of Plitt with the President and Secretary, whenever Swift's name was mentioned, Plitt took pains to recommend him as a very good fellow, "and I was very sorry he should be disappointed; he was anxious to get some appointments in Massachusetts, in all of which he was disappointed, and I felt some sympathy for him. I frequently spoke of him in that way." He testifies this was the extent of his aid to Swift.

The undersigned need not dwell upon the corrupting tendencies of such agreements as that between Plitt and Swift, whereby the influence arising from social relations and personal interviews with the highest officers of the government are sold for money. When they become the general rule, and upon discovery are passed over without objection or reproof by the highest functionaries, they become offences which should be punished by severe penalties. But they are still more dangerous when they look not merely to political influence, but to controlling and tampering with the judicial duty of awarding contracts.

Contracts for live-oak, in 1857, were awarded to Swift for 150,000 feet, to be delivered at three of the navy yards. An outstanding contract with a Mr. Blanchard was cancelled and awarded to Swift in November 1857. The amount of these contracts is $232,940.

Prior to June 1858, Swift brought to some of the navy yards large quantities of live oak, which was rejected; some of it because the size was below that prescribed by the contract, and some for its inferior quality. By the rule of the department, at most of the yards timber not coming within the contract was required to be removed before that which had been accepted would be paid for. This rule seems to have been strictly enforced, except as to the timber delivered by Swift & Bigler, whose connexion with these transactions will be shown hereafter. The officers on duty at the navy yards, except at Norfolk, would have enforced this rule, but they were required by an order of the Secretary to allow this timber to remain in the yards, where, in some instances, it became a grievous inconvenience. By the 15th of June 1858, when it became necessary to prepare the annual advertisement, the timber thus accumulated amounted to about 80,000 feet. On the —— day of May 1858, Swift sent the department a statement of the amount of his timber then on hand.

Before the advertisement of June 1858 was issued, Swift & Bigler each had interviews with the secretary, Bigler urged the Secretary to purchase his timber on open contract. Bigler testifies as follows:

"After I got my contracts filled, I went to the Secretary of the Navy to get him to buy my timber upon open purchase. He gave as a reason for not buying upon open purchase, that it was against the law to buy timber upon open purchase, except for immediate use. Mr. Swift went to him on the same score, that he had timber over, which he wished to sell to the government. This induced the Secretary, I suppose, to make this advertisement to cover about the amount of timber we had."

Mr. Lenthall, the chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, testifies that the Secretary inquired of him the shortest time within which the timber could be cut and transported to the various navy yards. He named the 1st of February 1859, and the testimony shows that by extraordinary exertions and unusual expense and risk it could have been delivered at the navy yards at that time. Mr. Lenthall inserted this date in the advertisement, and sent it to the office of the Secretary. It was there altered so as to require one half of it to be delivered by the 1st of September 1858, thus excluding all competition. Bigler testifies that such was the design. He says:

"The Secretary of the Navy knew, and the chief of the bureau knew that there was nobody else in all America that had the timber and could put it in *at such a time* but Mr. Swift and myself. There was not any such timber in the United States that was already got out except ours. There was nobody else in the business but Mr. Swift and myself who could furnish it. The Secretary knew there was no other timber anywhere else in the market."

If any doubt existed as to the design of the Secretary in the particular terms of the advertisement, the subsequent conduct of the parties concerned clearly proves that those terms were carefully arranged so as to prevent all competition, and secure the contract to Swift. Dealers in live-oak timber perceived at once the effect and purpose of the advertisement. Samuel P. Brown, of Maine, an intelligent lumberman, now a member of the legislature of Maine, thus testified to a conversation with Swift upon the subject:

"I think about the middle of June 1858, I had one conversation with him, (Mr. Swift,) that was after the advertisement was issued by the department; I told him that I was disappointed to see this advertisement come out, I knew that it was got out for his benefit and that of Mr. Bigler, and that the way they were managing the thing would not give satisfaction. I advised him for his own reputation to go to the Secretary and induce him to withdraw that advertisement and let him purchase his timber, if he wanted it for immediate use. He told me that he had been trying to induce the Secretary to do that same thing, but the Secretary told him that he had no authority to purchase this timber. He had made up his mind that he could not do it without advertising; but the advertising arrangement was such that nobody could offer for it but himself, because he had timber in the yards, and he knew that no other man could fill the offer, and it would only be trifling to make any offer. I stated to Mr. Swift that I should make an offer to take the contract in good faith, and then should ask the Secretary for an extension of time; says he, 'he will not grant it.' 'Well, then,' said I, 'let him do that, and I will report the thing to Congress next winter.'"

By the advertisement as issued, 150,000 feet was required, being 25,000 feet at each of six yards, and a larger quantity than had been purchased in any year previous, except in 1857; but it was of a smaller size and of straighter form, and therefore much less valuable for ship building. It was of the peculiar character and description then owned by Swift in the different navy yards. It was impossible for any dealer but Swift to comply in point of time. The whole amount of live-oak timber in the market within the reach of the Navy Department, other than Swift's and Bigler's timber, was less than 4,000 feet. The yellow fever was prevailing in the live-oak region; none could be cut and transported by the 1st of September 1858, even to Pensacola, in the midst of the live-oak district. Work was then suspended in the navy yard there, and neither human endurance nor enterprise could meet the dangers of pestilence in that region.

The advertisement being thus arranged it is manifest that but two men could compete, and these two were Bigler and Swift. They were in this city about the time the bids were to be opened, and then entered into an agreement by which Swift was to put in his bid and Bigler was to bid above him, so that there would be no possibility of Bigler coming in competition with Swift. The contract was then to be taken by Swift for the whole amount of timber—150,000 feet, at $195,000, or $1 30 per cubic foot—and Swift was to take of Bigler the timber he had on hand at the various yards at contract prices. Bigler testifies that he told the Secretary:

"I did not care how he arranged the matter, if he would give the contract to Mr. Swift, for it would make no difference to me, as he had agreed to take my timber."

This attempt of Swift and Bigler to procure the contract would have been entirely successful but for the intervention of several other bidders, who, being engaged in the business of lumbering, were anxious to obtain a contract with the government. They noticed the shortness of the time for delivery. Some of them had been for years contractors for delivering live-oak to the government, and in no previous case was the time of delivery less than from one to two years. Not supposing that the Secretary would enforce an impossibility, but would allow a delivery of the timber at any time within the six months prescribed for the delivery of the whole, and supposing that, by extraordinary exertions, they could accomplish that, they made proposals.

The lowest bids were those of Buxton & Lawrence who offered to deliver 25,000 feet at each of the yards, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Charlestown and Brooklyn, for $81,750 for the whole; Samuel B. Grice offered to deliver 25,000 feet at each of the yards, at Philadelphia and Norfolk for $57,400 for the two yards; Coates, Degraw & Beach offered to deliver 25,000 feet at Pensacola for $27,750; in all being 150,000 feet for $166,700, being $28,300 less than the pre-arranged bids of Swift. If the usual time of one and two years had been allowed by the advertisement, the testimony shows us that the bids would have been reduced at least 15 per cent. or about $25,000. But the bids made were upon the basis of an entire delivery before the 1st of February 1859, involving unusual expense and risk.

The successful bidders promptly took steps to complete their contracts. General —— Berry of Maine was applied to by Messrs. Buxton & Lawrence to become their security. Before doing so he wrote to his friend, Mr. John Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, to obtain an extension of the time for delivery. Mr. Appleton applied to the Secretary of the Navy and was informed that if the contracts were not complied with he would buy the timber in open market and charge it against them under the law. Mr. Appleton urged that unless the timber was needed for immediate use, it would certainly be better to extend the time for its delivery and then get it at a low rate, rather than purchase it at once at high rates. The Secretary said he would consider that point before he decided. Mr. Appleton called the second time, and was then informed by the Secretary of the Navy that Mr. Swift had offered to take the contract at the rates proposed by the lowest bidders, and he had accepted his offer.

Mr. Samuel B. Grice duly executed his contract, and promptly delivered at the navy yard at Philadelphia over 1,400 feet. He arranged to get the residue as rapidly as possible, and he had on shipboard at the navy yard at Philadelphia, on September 16 1858, some 800 feet, when his contract was abruptly cancelled, and a new one made on similar terms with Swift.

Coates, Degraw & Beach executed their contract, and immediately took steps to fulfil it. This contract related only to the Pensacola navy yard, *where Swift had no live-oak, and was in no better condition than other bidders.* Mr. Degraw immediately went on to Florida to make arrangements to comply with the wants of the government there. He was informed by the naval constructor that but a small portion of the timber would be needed immediately, and sixty days would be in time for the delivery of the most of it. He made arrangements to supply the few sticks wanted in the construction of a vessel then on the stocks; as for the balance, he arranged to deliver it when required, and all before the 1st of February 1859.

Before Mr. Degraw went on to Florida, Mr. Coates came on here on the first of September, the very day upon which one-half of this timber was to have been delivered, and asked for an extension of time. The Secretary said he was not in the habit of doing that, to which Mr. Coates replied, that if their contract was to be annulled for non-fulfilment he wanted to know it at once, and he would expend no more time or money upon it: He told the Secretary that they were ready to do what other contractors had done to meet the wants of the government, and asked if one of their firm had better not go on to Florida and ascertain what the wants of the gomernment were there. To which Mr. Toucey replied that he had better do so, and report to the department. In consequence of this, Mr. Degraw went on to Florida. Before he returned, however, the contract had been annulled and awarded to Swift. This was a case of peculiar hardship. A practical lumberman obtained the contract, evinced unusual energy in its prompt execution, risking the dangers of the yellow fever in its worst season, supplying by purchase the immediate wants of the government and providing for them in future; yet he is suddenly deprived of his contract, at the loss of his time and labor, because he has not complied with *an impossible condition, not designed to be performed*, and the contract is awarded to a favored contractor who could not comply and who has not yet complied.

During all this time Swift remained in Washington, in confidence that he would finally get the contracts. He assured Bigler "that he was satisfied that the parties would have to give them up. The government were under obligations to him, and he thought he could bring such influence to bear that they would give him these contracts. He said it was due to him for services rendered."

By the law: "All purchases, &c., made by or under the direction, &c., of the Secretary of the Navy, shall be made either by open purchase or by previously advertising for proposals respecting the same &c."—(Brightly, p. 191.)

"In case the lowest bidder shall fail to enter into such contract and give such security within a reasonable time, to be fixed in such advertisement, then the contract shall be given to the next lowest bidder who shall enter into such contract and give such security."—(Brightly, page 677.)

"Purchases in open market cannot be resorted to, except in case of such articles as are wanted for use so immediate as not to admit of contracts by advertisement."—(Brightly, note b, page 677.)

The Secretary is authorized to purchase in two ways: 1st, by contract after advertisement, and acceptance of proposals of bidders. If the lowest bidder fails to enter into the contract and give the security in the time specified, then the contract is to be given to the next lowest bidder.

2. By open purchase.

In this case the Secretary had no more power to enter into a contract with Swift than if the advertisement of June 14 1858, had never been issued. By the terms of that advertisement, one-half of the timber was to be delivered on the 1st of September 1858, and the rest on or before the 1st day of February 1859. It was not possible to award the contracts originally advertised for to any one. On the 23d day of September, when the contract was entered into with Swift, it was manifestly absurd and impossible to award a contract to any one to deliver timber on the 1st day of the same September. In every possible respect, so far as Swift was concerned, the Secretary was precisely in the same position, under the law, on the 23d day of September, that he would have been if no advertisement for proposals had ever been issued. The Secretary alleges, in his defence, that there were fears of a rupture with Great Britain when the advertisement was issued, but all those fears were completely dissipated before the end of June; and in September, when the contract was made, our relations with Great Britain were certainly as harmonious as they have ever been at any time in the history of the two governments.

The allegation of want of timber in the yards is equally as idle as the pretence of fears of Great Britain. The testimony shows clearly that little of this timber was required, perhaps none of it was absolutely necessary for immediate use, and the quantity actually used has been so small compared with the amount purchased as to be worthy of no consideration. In fact, the testimony of the naval constructors at Norfolk and some of the other yards renders it probable that the timber purchased from Swift is of small value to the government, as, in case it should be used, an equal quantity of timber already in the yards will be suffered to decay.

Yet the Secretary, without notice to the next bidder, and without advertisement, and without such a necessity as would justify an open purchase for such an amount as Swift had on hand, entered into a contract with Swift for 150,000 ft. This contract is dated September 23, 1858, but was made as early as September 16. On that day Mr. Lenthall wrote to Grice, the lowest bidder, as follows:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT,

"*Bureau of Construction, &c., September* 16, 1858.

"SIR: I am instructed by the department to inform you that, as you have not complied with the terms of your contract for live-oak, a new one has been made with other parties.

"Respectfully, your ob't servant,

"JOHN LENTHALL,

"*Chief of Bureau.*

"SAMUEL B. GRICE, Esq., *Philadelphia.*"

The arrangement between Swift and Bigler was carried out. All their timber on hand at the different navy yards that would pass inspection, has been taken. It was the same that was on hand when the advertisement was issued, and no other has yet been delivered. The rejected timber of Swift is still allowed to remain at the navy yards. The price paid is higher than Bigler offered his timber to the government on open purchase. The only failure in Swift's plan is, that by the intervening bids, the government was saved $28,300.

On the 15th day of October, he, for the first time, repudiated his written agreement with Plitt; Plitt thereupon consulted the President. The result of this conference is thus stated by him:

"I did not want to involve the present administration in any difficulty, and, therefore, I asked the President whether there would be any objection to my prosecuting Mr. Swift in court for this claim. The President looked at the agreement made in 1854, and said he could not see any objection to it. He had, of course, no advice to give, and told me I might do as I pleased about it."

At a recent interview of Plitt with the Secretary, the latter remarked to him:

"Your friend, Swift, I am afraid, has failed in delivering one of his last contracts at the Pensacola yard, and if so, I intend to annul it."

Swift also claims that, as his arrangement with Bigler did not entirely succeed, Bigler should pay him $1,000 for nameless expenditures in obtaining the contract, and he testifies to an agreement to this effect, which Bigler denies.

The undersigned have fully considered the statement of the Secretary, of the date of February 14 1859, that the contracts were made to supply the pressing and immediate wants of the government, and have directed their attention to that subject. The yards at which the Secretary says the live-oak was most needed, were Norfolk, Kittery, and Pensacola. The naval constructor at Norfolk testifies that they have used to this time less than 1,000 feet of Swift's timber, and that they have on hand over 500,000 feet. At Kittery the wants of the government were supplied by open purchase from Bigler of about 3,000 feet. At Pensacola Degraw had arranged with the naval constructor for the few sticks needed for immediate use, and for the balance as needed. The Secretary expressly refused to make the purchase an open purchase, for the reason that the law would not justify it. He so stated to Swift, Bigler, and Appleton.

In June 1857, a greater necessity for timber existed than when the contracts were awarded to Swift, and yet the usual advertisement was then issued. It is worthy of observation moreover, that at Pensacola, where the Secretary informs us the wants of the service were most pressing, Swift had no timber and did not deliver it as soon as the lowest bidders could have done.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1859.

HON. JOHN A. GILMER.—This gentleman has been the mark at which democracy in North Carolina has aimed most of its shafts for the last two years. Being until lately the only opposition member of Congress, and the only one of the opposition party holding a political office of any importance, he has had to bear a concentration of all that bitter calumny which was formerly poured out in many streams upon the heads of various persons. A Southern man by birth, education, association, feeling and interest—all he has or hopes to have in this world being here in North Carolina—the slanderers have yet loudly proclaimed him a traitor to the South. Why should he be, indeed how could he be, a traitor to the South? The thing is utterly incredible. No man, not even of those who have asserted and re-asserted it, can believe it. He has been generally content to let the very absurdity of such assertions refute them. But in the case presented by Mr. Shaw, the *honorable* member from the Eastern part of this State, who did all but swear that Giddings and other abolitionists in the House had gone up to Mr. Gilmer and congratulated him on a speech he had made, he took the trouble to *disprove* the story, and to convict Shaw of being a very bold bad calumniator. So in a case which has just come under our observation. The Winston Sentinel, a democratic paper, of the 11th inst., contained a long tirade of abuse against Mr. Gilmer, the material part of which was as follows:

"The one single fact that hundreds of copies of the speeches of WILLIAM H. SEWARD were franked and sent by Mr. Gilmer to his constituents last summer, ought to be sufficient to fix his political doom at once and forever."

Such an assertion as this Mr. Gilmer has deemed it right promptly to notice. On the 12th he addressed a letter to the Editors of the Sentinel, in which he makes the following statement:—

"In my speech on the Lecompton fraud I warned the conservative Union loving men of the country against the ultra sectionalism of such men as *Seward* in the North, also against the incendiary disunionists of the South. I declared that the country had been improperly excited by speeches from extremists from the North and South. I argued against both as far as my ability and the time allowed me would permit.

"After my speech appeared before the public several personal friends, as well democrats as whigs, desirous to see the character of those speeches, wrote to me for them—with these requests in most instances I think I complied. I may have sent a few as specimens of ultraism to a few other intelligent friends—I cannot call to mind half a dozen instances in all, but in no case except where it was explained or understood to be to enable friends to have specimens of the views of extreme sectional men. Here is the whole case—"the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." If any thing more is added, it is false."

Now this is all plain enough. Mr. Gilmer did but pursue the course usual among public men, and among none more common than editors of Southern papers, whig and democratic, of showing up the objectionable character of the sayings of the ultra men of the North, at the head of whom is Seward.

The Sentinel flounders through a column of comments on this plain statement of Mr. Gilmer. The only material part of these comments is the following:

"Mr. Gilmer does us the merest justice in the presumption that some authority exists for the allegation quoted above; and we shall be heartily glad if "time and inquiry" shall result in clearing him of so obnoxious a charge. In the first place then, we will proceed to give the grounds upon which our statement was based; and having done so, will append a few of the considerations which tended to convince us that this action of Mr. Gilmer's was perfectly natural and consistent under the circumstances.

"Some time last fall one of the editors of this paper, who happened to be traveling through a portion of the fifth Congressional District, took lodging at a Public House, for the night. While in the hall of the Hotel, we discovered lying upon the side Table or Desk, quite a considerable number of speeches and documents, one of which we picked up, and found it to be a copy of a speech of W. H. Seward, on the Kansas question. Upon making some inquiry how they came to be there so profusely, we were informed that they had been sent there by Mr. Gilmer for distribution. Among the number, we think we observed also, speeches of Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio; but of this we are not now prepared to speak positively. We never doubted the truth of the statement made to us upon inquiry when we picked up the pamphlet containing the speech of Seward, our author being a member of Mr. Gilmer's own party and a man of high respectability and unblemished character. Nor do we for a moment doubt that if his recollection of the circumstance serves him, he will readily testify to having so informed us at the time. The speech we preserved and brought home with us, and it is now in our possession. It is prefaced with the significant title of "*Freedom in Kansas;* a Speech of William H. Seward, in the Senate of the United States, March 3, 1858."

Such is the "authority" of the Sentinel for its story that Mr. Gilmer had sent "hundreds of copies" of Seward's speech into his district. He saw *one* copy, and his imagination multiplied that into "*hundreds.*" Why the man that invented the celebrated story of "the three black crows" did not understand his business at all. He was a mere tyro compared with the Winston Sentinel. If he had ever edited a democratic paper he would not have founded so small a story as that a man had vomited up only "three black crows" upon the fact that he had vomited something looking a little dark.

But look at the manner in which the Sentinel has worded the above. Can any body tell whether it meant to say that there was "a considerable number" of speeches of Seward, or only a considerable number of speeches, *one* of which was Seward's? We have no doubt, from Mr. Gilmer's statement, and the Sentinel's comment, that there was but one speech of Seward's there; but the Sentinel has so stated the fact that its party readers will no doubt swear that there was "a considerable number" of Seward's, indeed that they were all Seward's except the apocryphal speeches of Giddings, and as to them, we would ask if any body can believe that so watchful a Sentinel *could* have seen speeches of Giddings there without being positive of the fact? He was so horrified at finding Seward's speech that he put it in his pocket to carry home as a testimony against Mr. Gilmer. Why not take Giddings's also? That would have been a stronger weapon still, for Giddings is quite as odious in the South as Seward, and was moreover the man whom Shaw and his abettors tried to connect with Mr. Gilmer about the congratulating story.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—Our readers will bear in mind that Saturday the 2d of April is the last day for receiving proposals to carry the mails in North Carolina. Will our community do any thing to secure not only proper mail facilities, but traveling facilities also? The stage lines will all depend, after the 1st of July, on private enterprise.

The Post Master General replies to an inquiry from a mail contractor that the President has determined not to call an extra session of Congress, because in so large a number of States the members have yet to be chosen. The liabilities which the Department will be unable to discharge are those for the quarters ending March 31 and June 30, payable May 31 and August 31. The contractors therefore will have to wait from these dates to the meeting of Congress for payment. The Department will recommend Congress to allow them interest on these deferred claims, amounting to near $4,000,000. The payments which should have been made Feb'y 28, but were not, the Department will be able to make after June 30. There is no pressing necessity to provide for contractors for the next fiscal year, as their first quarter's service will expire on October 1, and the payments be due on Dec. 1, but a few days before the meeting of Congress.

BROKEN DOSES.—We invite the attention of our readers to the continuation of the Report of a Congressional committee on frauds at Navy Yards. We commenced the publication of this remarkable document in Monday's paper, and propose to continue it in broken doses until the whole is administered. It strikes us that no tax payer or honest man can read it without coming to the conclusion that the powers that be ought to be no longer, but that an honest Whig administration is quite as much needed now as it was in 1840, when the people rose in their might and discarded Van Buren and his gang of plunderers.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.—The canvass in Virginia is becoming excited, and much cruelty is the consequence. There was a discussion at Wytheville a few days ago between Goggin and Letcher which resulted in horrible scenes. Goggin, it seems, "was pinning poor Letcher to the wall" on account of the iniquities of the Ruffner pamphlet, when a parcel of conspirators attempted to "gag" Goggin. They failed; Goggin wouldn't be gagged, but, having pinned Letcher to the wall, proceeded to "pour hot shot into the riddled carcass of poor Letcher on every point and at every turn." The people, we are told, looked on all this delighted, but they must have been moved to pity, and probably interceded for Letcher's release, for we see that he was loose and speaking a few days afterward in another county, where an attempt was made by his own party, the democrats, to swallow him! Happily for Letcher, he is so formed that it was impossible to make him "go down," though he was well "greased." He is now, we understand, "flat on his back, and unable to make the slightest favorable impression upon the honest masses of the people among whom he is wandering disconsolate, and uttering all the while only agonising cries of distress."

These things are horrible. But it is possible that Mr. Letcher may survive all this ill-treatment. We have known worse cases cured. There was Col. Puryear, of this State, who was shockingly mangled some 18 months ago, and then "mailed to the counter" by Mr. Scales. We were gratified to see, a few days ago, that he was up and about again, and likely to be a candidate for Congress.

☞ **See Fourth Page.**

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Western Railroad Company held its annual meeting on Monday last—Major A. McLean presiding, with J. M. Rose Secretary. The town stock was represented by Maj. McLean, and the county stock by D. G. McRae and Daniel McDiarmid, Esqs.

C. B. Mallett, Esq., President, reported the condition and prospects of the work, from which we learn that it is expected the road will be completed to the Spout Spring, 20 miles, by the 1st of June, 25 miles by the 1st of Sept., 37 miles by the 1st of November, and, if located in June to the terminus, that the whole can be finished by the 1st of January next. The last six miles, to terminus, is not yet located, and will not be till the Directors ascertain by consultation with the owners of mineral lands where it will be most advantageous to go.

About one-third of the iron for the remainder of the road has been shipped from New York, and the other two-thirds will be shipped in a few days. Another locomotive has been ordered, and a contract has been entered into with responsible parties to establish a shop here immediately for the manufacture of all the cars which the company will need, except perhaps passenger cars.

C. B. Mallett, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors by an almost unanimous vote, viz: Geo. McNeill, A. A. McKethan, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, W. T. Horne, Jas. Kyle, Wm. McLaurin, A. McLean, and S. J. Hinsdale.

MEETING OF THE C. F. & D. R. NAV. COMPANY.—The Cape Fear & Deep River Company met in Wilmington on Tuesday last. The State's 1600 shares were represented by Gov. Ellis, and 1121 shares of individual stock were represented personally or by proxy. Dr. F. J. Hill was called to the chair and H. A. London and Donald McRae appointed Secretaries.

As the question of accepting or rejecting the act passed by the late Legislature, "to protect the interests of the State" in the company was the main one to be decided, on motion of Col. John McRae a committee of nine was appointed by the chair to consider "all matters bearing upon or connected therewith." The committee consists of Col. Jno. McRae, W. A. Wright, J. H. Haughton, Col. A. S. McNeill, J. D. Williams, H. A. London, N. N. Nixon, Jno. W. McKay and Dr. A. J. DeRosset, jr.

This committee reported two resolutions, 1st. Accepting the act of the Legislature. 2d. Declaring a decided opinion, that the debts due by the company to individuals, for work and materials and for endorsements of bonds, ought to be paid by the State, in view of the contemplated purchase by the State.

Mr. Haughton, one of the committee, made a minority report.

The first resolution was adopted by the vote of all present except Messrs. J. H. Haughton, L. J. Haughton, Peter G. Evans and John W. Scott.

The second was adopted unanimously, the State not voting.

Gov. Ellis spoke upon each resolution. As to the first he said, that in the event of a sale he should make but one bid, viz: the amount of the State's mortgage and of the prior mortgage, and no more. As to the second resolution he said, that he could not consistently or properly vote on it.

Henry A. London, Esq., Trustee under the first mortgage for $30,000, was then directed by resolution to sell the whole property and franchise of the Company after 30 days' notice. And Mr. L. has accordingly advertised the sale at Pittsborough on the 23d of April.

Resolutions were then adopted, that the stockholders in good faith should contribute, pro rata, to pay $31,000 assumed in 1851–2 by Peter G. Evans, Thos. Hill, Isaac Clegg, J. H. Haughton, Elias Bryan and L. J. Haughton, and for which judgments and executions have been issued against them individually. And requesting the Directors to digest some mode for carrying this resolution into effect.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to Gov. Ellis "for his proper and liberal course."

"The Governor acknowledged the compliment in fitting terms, expressing his determination to employ all the ability and industry he possessed to bring this great work to a successful issue. He had always regarded the developement of the mineral resources of the State as one of the greatest objects pressing upon public attention, and when once a sufficient progress had been made in the right direction, to show its feasibility, there would then be no further difficulties that could not easily be removed."

The meeting then adjourned.

Gov. Ellis was received with great ceremony at Wilmington. Gen. Cowan and staff met him up the road and escorted him to town. The three military companies and a large concourse of citizens escorted him from the depot to the Carolina Hotel, where he was welcomed by an address from A. M. Waddell, Esq., to which he replied at length and in very flattering terms of Wilmington and the work (the Deep River Navigation) which had called him to that place.

Young Men's Christian Association.—P. J. Sinclair, Esq., has been chosen to deliver the next address before the Association in Fayetteville.

N. C. Presbyterian.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,106,239 bales, against 2,240,179 last year. Increase 866,060 bales.

The receipts are about 15,000 bales in excess of the total receipts of 1858. The cotton year ends on the 31st of August.

BALLOON TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC.—A Mr. La Mountain is actually engaged in constructing a balloon at Troy, N. Y., with which he intends crossing the Atlantic. We have serious fears that that Mountain will be cast into the sea.

NAVAL ABUSES INVESTIGATED.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Shortly after the organization of the present administration, the patronage of the New York yard having been previously confined chiefly to a few of the congressional districts of New York, an understanding was entered into between the democratic members from New York, with the acquiescence of the Secretary of the Navy, that it should, as nearly as practicable, be equally divided among them. In some cases the Secretary created new places of master workmen. The correspondence of these members with the department is herewith reported, and exhibits on its face the evil effects of the system.

The division of patronage among members was well known in the yard. Each master workman understood to whom he and each of his fellows owed their places. Thus the constructive engineer, the master plumber, and the master blockmaker, represented Mr. Sickles; the master painter represented Mr. Searing; the master spar-maker, master blacksmith, and timber inspector, represented Mr. Maclay; the master laborer, under the constructing engineer, the master boat-builder, and the master ship-carpenter, represented Mr. Taylor; the master caulker represented Mr. Cochrane; and the master stone-cutter represented Mr. Ward. Until May 1858, the master laborer, under the constructing engineer, represented Mr. Clark, and the master carpenter represented Mr. Haskin, and so with all the heads of the departments of labor in the yard at Brooklyn.

Lawrence Cohane was appointed master carpenter, upon the nomination of Mr. Haskin, in the general division of patronage. He was removed on the 9th of June 1858, on account of Mr. Haskin's course upon the Lecompton constitution, as he says. Alexander Ward was appointed in October 1857, for Mr. Clark; and in May 1858, after Mr. Clark had taken position upon the Kansas question, he resigned. He states that he wanted to use his influence for the renomination of Mr. Clark; and he knew that if he did so, and still remained in the yard, he would subject himself to being removed. Rather than that, he preferred to leave himself. These places were then given to Mr. Taylor.

Each master workman selected all the workmen under him, and upon his requisition the number was increased or diminished, he naming those to be selected or discharged.

This system, added to the abuses previously existing, has reduced the navy yard to a mere political machine, where idleness, theft, insubordination, fraud, and gross neglect of duty prevailed to an alarming degree. Members of Congress, officers of the yard both naval and civil, master workmen, contractors and laborers, have all testified to many abuses.

Hon. John Cochrane testifies that the tendency of "the distribution of patronage by members was very deleterious upon the purity of elections; injurious to the workmen, in that it teaches laborers and mechanics to look to political influence for sustenance and support; injurious to the member of Congress; that he himself had been besieged—beset by hundreds of claimants at his house and in his office, until now, having been driven from his office, he was in doubt whether he should return to New York." And Hon. H. F Clark, in reference to the same subject, makes the following statement:

"My attention was first attracted to the subject by receiving a very great number of applications from mechanics and laborers in my district for my interference to procure for them places in the navy yard. To such an extent was this demand that it became onerous, indeed offensive. My house was run down. I was addressed in the street upon the subject. When in the lower part of the city on business I would be pursued. And I really could find no rest by reason of the great number of such applications."

* * * * "Another class of applications was from men who desired to have procured for them the situation of quartermen in the navy yard, at $2 50 per day. Another class was from men who desired to have procured for them the situation of masters in the navy yard. And, between them all, I found that more was required of a member of Congress than I had imagined. It appeared to me that I was expected to find places for the unemployed, and there were too many of that class in New York to render it possible that I should voluntarily undertake that business."

"This whole system tends, in the first place, to the demoralization of the laboring classes, to their serious detriment, and, in my judgment, to the degradation, personal and political, of members of Congress."

The incidents and details of these abuses are shown by the testimony, and the very voluminous correspondence of the department with Commander Rootes and Mr. Graham, the constructing engineer. Most of the members of Congress went to the yard during the hours of work to look after their interests. Each was anxious to have his friends in the yard, and most of them in person frequently pressed these applications. They had controversies with each other, with the officers of the yard, and with the master workmen, about the division of patronage. Several cases of this kind are testified to by the master workmen, and are shown by the correspondence. Pressed by laborers begging for work as a reward for partisan services, members sent them to *their* master workmen, in some cases to others, with letters of recommendation, in many cases without proper inquiry as to their fitness or ability to do work. The master workmen, themselves appointed for partisan services, often yielded. In some cases, when they refused, threats of their own removal were sent to them; and when compelled to choose in some cases they preferred packing the yard with idle and unskillful workmen or laborers to risking their own places. In one case, Hon. John Cochrane, believing that Lawrence Cohane, the master carpenter, did not fairly divide the patronage in his department, wrote Cohane thus:

"NEW YORK, June 13 1857.

"MR. COHANE: Mr. Cullen tells me that you are to take men on on Tuesday; now I ask you to take *him* on and the others I have asked you to take on. I *will* have my proportion of men under you; if you do not give them I will lodge charges against you. You have turned away all the men but one from my district already. Of this I have complained to the Secretary, and now, unless you rectify this injustice, I will make application that you be turned out. The bearer will bring me an answer. "Yours, &c., JOHN COCHRANE."

Mr. Cochrane's letters of a similar character to the master blacksmith are herewith reported.

In another case Lewis W. Berry, the master painter, discharged a man for habitual drunkenness, who had been appointed upon the recommendation of Hon. John Kelly. Mr. Kelly requested that the man be taken on again. Berry thus describes what took place at that interview:

"I told Mr. Kelly I could not employ any such man as he was; that he had disgraced himself, and was a disgrace to my department. Mr. Kelly said he could not help that, but that the man must go to work again. I told him I could not employ him again. Said he, 'You may set it down as a fact that I will have you removed if I can, if you don't put that man on again.'"

Within two or three months Berry was removed. When asked if he had been removed for this cause, he said:

"I cannot say of my own knowledge; I only know what was said. I suppose he was as good as his word, as he said he would get me turned out. When I came on to Washington afterwards I thanked him for being as good as his word."

Mr. Kelly testifies that he did not know that this man was a drunkard, and always had regarded him as a sober man. He said he applied for Mr. Berry's removal, but he did not think he was turned out upon that application, as it was nearly three months before he was removed. William Turner, the successor of Mr. Berry, was appointed for Mr. Searing. An immediate controversy arose between him and Hon. George Taylor about the division of his patronage. The following letters were produced by Mr. Berry from Mr. Taylor to illustrate the control of members of Congress over master workmen.

"WASHINGTON CITY, March 23, 1858.

"CAPTAIN TURNER: You will much oblige me by retaining Mr. Fitzgerald as foreman. This is the understanding between Mr. Searing and myself, and I may add, the Secretary of the Navy. You will also oblige me by appointing Mr. Tenney, of the 12th ward, when in your power to do so. As a general thing, Hugh McLaughlin, master laborer, knows who my friends are, and he will confer with you at all times. Yours, respectfully, GEO. TAYLOR."

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 7, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I understood that, as a part of the arrangement before your appointment, you were to retain Mr. Fitzgerald as your foreman. You promised to do so; and that is Mr. Searing's understanding. I am now informed that you intend to dismiss him and appoint some one in his place from New York. This is not right, and you ought not to think of it, if you do. I trust that the original understanding will be carried out. I have just conversed with Mr. Searing, and this is his view of the matter, and it was the Secretary's view when you were appointed. In your turn you will, of course, do the best to equalize matters among the various members. Yours, respectfully,

"GEO. TAYLOR.

"I have just shown this letter to Mr. Searing.

"WILLIAM TURNER, Esq., *Master Painter.*

"WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1858.

"SIR: Your favor has been received. I will be much obliged for a list of the men under you, when I will write to indicate those I am especially interested in. I want only a fair proportion of the men.

"In reference to Mr. Fitzgerald it was expressly understood between Mr. Searing and myself that Fitzgerald should remain, and promised this yourself. I do not know what Mr. Kelly has to do with this matter, but I shall be pleased to see him gratified so far as it is proper; but I cannot and will not submit to Mr. Fitzgerald's dismissal; and now I give you notice that if you do remove him I will do what I can to correct it, and if you suffer you must not blame me. I desire to sustain you and to make your position pleasant; this I desire on your account as well as in respect to Mr. Searing, but, sir, I will not stand by and see my friends struck down by you or any other master. Yours, respectfully, "GEO. TAYLOR."

WILLIAM TURNER, Esq."

The testimony clearly shows that, through the master workmen, nearly all the workmen in the yard were selected by members of Congress and mostly on account of political services. One of the master workmen testifies that when unfit men were pressed upon him by members of Congress he reported it to the naval constructor, Mr. Delano, and the reply was, "He was sorry for me, but he could not help it." He informed Captain Rootes, who said "he saw it but could not help it." It was reported in the yard, and the report was acted upon, that it was the order of the Secretary that the patronage of the different departments was to be divided and distributed among the members of Congress.

That this report was well founded, the following correspondence will show:

"NEW YORK, July 27, 1858.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have applied to Mr. Fraganza, master joiner of the navy yard, to give employment to a few men, good workmen and worthy persons, in my district. Although he has 130 men or thereabouts in his shop, he has not done so.

"I have only sent one letter of recommendation to him, but no attention has been paid to it, beyond the answer that when he put an additional number of men to work he would then see what he could do.

"I appeal to you to vindicate my district from this unjust and partial discrimination.

"Mr. Fraganza admits he has not one man in his shop from my district.

"If I have not misunderstood your views, it is your wish that the masters should select from the different districts adjacent to the yard, in equal proportions upon the recommendation of members, the workmen employed in the shops, &c.

"Truly yours, "D. E. SICKLES.

"Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, *Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*"

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 2, 1858.

"SIR: The department has addressed the commandant of the navy yard at New York on the subject of your letter of the 27th ultimo. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ISAAC TOUCEY.

"Hon. DANIEL SICKLES, *New York.*"

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1858.

"SIR: The Hon. Mr. Sickles has complained to the department that an unequal and unjust course is pursued towards his district by Mr. Fraganza, the master joiner, who, though he has about 130 men under him, has not employed a single person from his district, although Mr. Sickles has made only one recommendation.

"The department desires that a fair and liberal course be pursued towards Mr. Sickles' district, and wishes you to inquire into and report upon this matter.

"I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, "ISAAC TOUCEY.

"Commodore L. KEARNY, *Commandant Navy Yard, New York.*"

"NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, August 5, 1858.

"SIR: On receipt of the department's letter of the 30th ultimo, Mr. Fraganza, the master joiner of this yard, was called on for an explanation in regard to the complaint made by the Hon. Mr. Sickles. Mr. Fraganza's letter, in answer to the subject, is herewith respectfully submitted.

"The department letter of the same date, with reference to the selection of their foreman by the master workmen, was also received, and on the recommendation of Mr. Kennedy, the master stone cutter, I sanctioned the rating of a foreman, named by him, and the discharge of the person who had previously held that position.

"Believing that I have carried out the intentions of the department's order, I would like to be informed if the course pursued in this instance meets its approval.

"I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

"L. KEARNY, *Commandant,*

"Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, *Secretary of the Navy.*"

This is certainly very extraordinary business on which to detail an officer of the highest rank known in the navy of the United States.

The natural result followed: many of them employed were of an inferior class of men. With rare exceptions good workmen would not humble themselves to seek from a politician a job of work when they can get it elsewhere. A master workman testified that the poorest workmen were pressed upon him with the most pertinacity. Romeo Fraganza one of the master workmen, writes the department under date of August 5 1858, "In eight congressional districts who claim the patronage of the yard, in nine cases out of ten the men who are most strenuously reccommended are very indifferent hands, many of whom cannot obtain employment from private employers." Men from the laborers' gang, who knew nothing about painting, were ranked as first-class painters, (Fitzgerald,) others as blacksmiths, &c.; and so on in the different departments. Laborers were employed toact as clerks and to work as carpenters.

Worthless persons, old men, physically unable to work, "primaries," &c., were sent by members of Congress to master workmen, often merely to get rid of their importunities, and they were taken into the several departments, until their unfitness was palpable, and even then in some cases partisan services outweighed public interest. The only department in which the commandant of the yard had a right to appoint the men was the riggers' and the sailmakers' department, usually sailors working under warrant officers of the navy. Commander Rootes was applied to by members of Congress to put certain men even in their places, and in some instances he complied.

A system of appointment, so vicious, could not but produce disastrous results. Master workmen neglected their duty. The master of laborers testified that some time after his appointment he continued his business as a tin smith, two miles from the yard, and attended in the yard about two hours a day. Many of these master workmen transferred to clerks and quartermen duties they should have performed themselves. A general concurrence of many witnesses conclusively proves that the work done by a laborer in the yard did not exceed two-thirds of that done for private individuals.

How far, or whether employments were sold in the yard your committee have not been able to ascertain. Master workmen testify that offers of money were frequently made to them for employment, but they refused, and direct bribery of that kind could hardly be practiced without exposure. The same offence, however, was repeatedly committed in another way. The master workmen received presents, or "testimonials" as they were called, from the workmen. This practice was common. Watches, diamond breastpins, and the like, are the usual gratuities. They were paid for by contributions levied upon the men under them, nominally as voluntary gifts, but really under the fear of removal. The master painter, when appointed, was asked by Captain Rootes if he knew his duty:

"He said it was to set a good example to the men and keep them at their duty. 'Further said he, 'Captain Rootes, there are not three men in the yard who do the duty of one,' alluding, as I supposed, to the painters. I said to him: 'That is the opinion of more than yourself, and I am glad to hear you say what you do; I hope when you come in here you will set them a good example.' Yet, within two or three weeks after that, my attention was drawn by some person saying that this same master workman was receiving a gold watch from the men in his employ."

This watch cost the laborers $175, all of which was paid by the working men in the painter's department.

The foreman of the shop testifies as follows:

"A young man by the name of Leighton, in the office, first suggested it. He told me that Mr. Turner would be glad to have it carried through, and I then assisted in the carrying through of it.

"Question. You went round and collected the contributions?

"Answer. Yes, sir.

"Question. Did all the men contribute?

"Answer. I do not believe there was any who did not.

"Question. Was there any objection made by the men to making this contribution?

"Answer. Not at this time, when this contribution was collected; but afterwards, the following pay day, they had this other tax to pay for him to go to Washington, and they complained of being taxed again.

"Question. How was this regarded by the men, as a tax or as a compliment to Mr. Turner?

"Answer. I think if the men were left voluntarily to themselves they would not have done it. They did it merely through fear that, as some few had started it, if the others did not encourage it they would be discharged."

A short time afterwards a contribution of ninety-four dollars was collected from the men to pay Mr. Turner's expenses to Washington, under the pretext that he could get the pay of the men raised. Still another collection, of fifty-eight or sixty dollars, was taken to defray election expenses. All these contributions were collected between April 1, 1858, and the November election, and from common workmen, whose wages were alleged to be inadequate. Master workmen testified before your committee with their "testimonials" on their persons. The only case of a refusal of such a donation, brought to the notice of your committee, was that of Alexander Ward, master of laborers. Shortly after he went into the yard about one hundred dollars were collected, to be used in the usual way, before he heard of it. He had the money returned to the men, who were then receiving but $1 12½ a day. In another case about one hundred dollars were raised by men under Mr. Graham to aid in the election of Mr. Sickles, which Mr. Graham when he learned of it, caused to be returned to the men.

These abuses increased in the yard as the election for members of Congress approached. Members, master workmen, all were interested in packing the yard. If the master workman was reluctant to increase his force, he was urged to do so by the members of Congress, and was compelled to yield to the demand. In this way the master blacksmith increased his force twenty-five men. He testified that the same general increase, for the same reason, occurred throughout the yard in all the different departments; and that of the force of about 2,400 men thus employed, one-fourth were useless; that it was understood that particular master workmen were to administer this patronage for the benefit of particular members. In most cases this pressure was yielded to with alacrity, and a temporary pressure of work in September 1858, to fit out the Niagara for Africa, and which lasted for four days only, was made the pretext for retaining men after they were no longer needed. Insubordinatlon increased; in one case the master laborer and a number of men answered roll-call and went to the primary election in Mr. Sickles' district, and yet drew full pay. A short time before the election the men got to leaving off twenty to thirty minutes before bell-ring in the evening, and would collect near the gate ready to go out of the yard. Commander Rootes attempted to stop this; as soon as he got near them between the ship houses some of them, in large gangs, sang out his name, and hooted and hissed him. The only reason given by Commander Rootes was, that the men thought that the members of Congress put them there and could keep them there in defiance of the officers of the yard.

The same pressure to increase the force was brought to bear upon the naval officers of the yard; when Commander Rootes sought to remove some of the men after the Niagara had sailed, the master workmen always managed to find something to do. He had no power to remove the master workmen, but could complain of them, and suspend them until an order was received from the department. If this power was exercised, the result was that the delinquent was soon restored to duty. A short time before the election Mr. Searing applied to Commander Rootes to employ some two or three men. He replied that he could not do it, the orders were against it; the masters had that privilege. Mr. Turner, the master painter, was present, and he said that it was all important to have these men in the yard; that they could carry a great number of votes and had a good deal of influence, and it was necessary for the nomination of Mr. Searing. A few days before the election Mr. Taylor urged Commodore Kearny to take in a number of men. At this period, on the 27th of October 1858, when the public welfare demanded the vigilance of the officers of the yard, Commodore Kearny was relieved from duty, and Commander Rootes was summarily detached and ordered to Washington by the Secretary of the Navy. Commodore Kearny was left in the yard until his successor arrived. Their successors could not and did not assume their active duties until after the election. This order was unusual, without motive, and no reason has yet been assigned.

Here follows a long tabular statement, furnished by the Department, showing the number of workmen employed at the several navy yards in each half month of the year preceding Dec. 1, 1858, and the committee continue:

It thus appears that the number of employees in the navy yards December 1 1857, was 7,113; May 1 1858, 6,697; November 1 1858, 10,038. The chief increase was at Brooklyn and Philadelphia. In Brooklyn the number, December 1 1857, was 1,479; May 1 1858, 1,379; November 1 1858, 2,488, or an increase of 1,109 men in five months. In Philadelphia the number, December 1 1857, was 646; May 1 1858, 1,064; November 1 1858, 1,541. During the month of October it ranged from 1,685 to 1,722—an increase of over six hundred in four months.

It will be perceived thus the highest number at New York was about the 1st of November, and at Philadelphia about the middle of October.

The undersigned find that abuses in the Brooklyn navy yard are not confined to master workmen and their men, but extend to all the civil departments of the yard.

THE POST OFFICE TROUBLES.

* * * After protracted deliberation in repeated Cabinet Councils, the Administration has determined not to call an extra session of Congress; and, in order to sustain the Post Office Department, will rely, we suppose, upon the expedient of issuing Post Office *certificates*, which it is hoped to make available in the money markets for cash, and thus afford a contingent adequate to the maintenance, in some degree, of the postal facilities for which Congress neglected to provide the necessary appropriations at its last session.

* * * We are not a little curious to know how *the hard-money Democracy* will receive and relish this *paper certificate currency*, which has been hit upon by the Administration as the alternative proposition employed to ward off the dreaded presence of the People's Representatives in Congress. While we write, the voice of the Tennessee Democracy, in State Convention assembled, reaches us through the press of that State, proclaiming "that it was intended by the framers of the Constitution that gold and silver should be the legitimate currency of our people." While the Tennessee faithful were thus embodying their traditional hatred of "paper money," a Democratic administration was devising an expedient by which an irredeemable and *legally* invalid paper currency in made the means of providing for the maintenance of one of the great arms of the Government service! We can fancy that those who have so sturdily impugned the "rag money" of the United States Bank, with all the guards thrown around that institution, will be not a little puzzled to find a reason by which it shall be demonstrated that this *Departmental currency* is highly Constitutional and Democratic. And we are at some loss to know what now becomes of the proud boast made by Mr. Buchanan in his annual message of 1857, when in alluding to the financial embarrassments of the trading and laboring classes he pleasantly adverted to the gratifying fact that *"thanks to the Independent Treasury, the Government has not suspended payment."*

At what waste this *certificate currency* is to be negotiated in the money markets, and by what agencies and influences it is to be redeemed, we leave our readers to infer when we cite the fact that these unauthorized manifestoes, according to the representations of the official paper, do not bind the Government, and are taken at the risk of contractors, subject to all the offsets of the Department and to all the annoyances which must attend their recognition by a Congress which will be little likely to be forward in giving validity to this Executive assumption of a make-shift expediency, resorted to in partial derogation of its peculiar rights in the premises, and in obvious neglect of the plain constitutional remedy. It remains to be seen whether the Congress will give its sanction to a procedure which might have been so easily avoided by a simple adherence to the plain path marked out in the Constitution of the country. If it does, there will be little necessity hereafter for the passage of appropriation bills, as Congress can hardly be expected at the same time to occupy itself in the business of auditing the *certified* accounts of one year and authorizing appropriations for the next.

It might perhaps be accepted, as some atonement for this remarkable departure from the obvious resort dictated by the Constitution, if the expedient upon which the Administration has finally settled might be expected to keep the postal service of the country on a secure and adequate footing; but such is not the fact, as the Department will doubtless be obliged greatly to curtail the facilities it has heretofore afforded, because of the precarious nature of the means on which it is reduced to depend. Thus it will be found, we fear, that this policy will prove as inconvenient in practice as it is anomalous in theory, and will conduce as little to the wants of the people as to the credit of the party in deference to whose presumed wishes it has been adopted.—*Nat. Int.*

CUBA.—The Congressional Globe is bringing up the debates of the last few days in Congress. In that paper of the 21st inst. we find some remarks of Senator Hammond of South Carolina, delivered on the 3d of March, in which he takes ground very decidedly against either the purchase or the conquest of Cuba or Mexico:

"I am not one of those, said Mr. Hammond, who have been anxious to make a war treaty to acquire Mexico or Cuba. I think the trade of Mexico and Cuba of great importance to the United States; but I have great doubts whether that trade, encumbered with the possession of Mexico and Cuba, is worth our while. If we can get the trade, without the people and without the countries, it will be vastly beneficial."

The Richmond Dispatch says that an intelligent gentleman of that city, recently from Cuba, says that, "except among a few persons engaged in the American trade, the opposition there to fillibusterism and annexation is universal. They have no more desire to be annexed to the United States than Louisiana has to be annexed to Spain." "Of all sections in this country," adds the Dispatch, "the South is the very last that should disturb the rights of Spain in Cuba."

The New Sleeping Car.—Upon invitation yesterday several gentlemen of this city rode to Baltimore in one of the newly-invented sleeping cars, which has been purchased by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for use on their road. The car presents very much the appearance of the ordinary railroad car, except that the seats are wider apart. It will accommodate forty-eight persons sitting or sleeping. At night the backs of the seats are taken out, forming two berths; and a like number of berths are taken from the top of the car. The berths can be separated with curtains, making them perfectly private for ladies. This car is very handsomely embellished, and well supplied with all the accommodations which relieve travelling of much of the inconvenience which in other days attended a journey in the night or in the day time.—*Wash. Union.*

Southern University.—The Faculty of the Southern University, located at Greensboro' by the Methodist Conference of Alabama, is now complete, Rev. WM. M. WIGHTMAN, D. D., President.

Georgia Publications.—There are in the State 76 publications, viz:

Dailies 10, Tri-Weeklies 2, Semi-Weekly 1, Weeklies 50, Monthlies 12, Bi-Monthlies 1. Total 76.

They are thus classified:

Democratic 26, American 17, Independent 5, Neutral 3, Literary 4, Literary and news 1, Literary and temperance 1, Literary and Democratic 2, Religious 1, Spiritualist 1, Medical 5, Agricultural 2, Unknown 2, Free Trade 1, Southern Rights 3, Advertising 1, Educational 1.

Decided in the Negative.—"Is the sense of smelling more pleasing than the sense of tasting?" was the subject before a western debating club in a bar-room. Uncle Joe was the last to speak upon the negative, and all were anxious to hear him deliver himself. Walking up to the bar-keeper, he called for a hot whisky punch, and drank it off with great gusto; then turning to his opponents he handed the empty glass to the leading disputant, and thundered out, "*Now smell it*, you varmint!" It is needless to add that Uncle Joe "brought down the house," and also the decision for the negative.

AGRICULTURAL.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

GOLD REGION, Moore, March 14, 1859.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—I write you a few lines which you can publish in the Observer if you think they will be of any benefit to the farming community:

TURNIP CULTURE.

Daniel Webster in some of his remarks said, show me a man's turnip patch and I will tell you what sort of a farmer he is. That people too much neglect root crops whilst going in for corn, cotton, &c., I think is a self-evident fact. All wishing to raise good crops of this valuable root, by observing the following rules, will, I think, be certain to do so.

1st. The land that you design for turnips, sow in oats as early as practicable, with about two hundred and forty pounds of guano to the acre. Then, when these oats grow up and begin to head smartly or thereabouts, turn them in with a two horse plow if convenient. Let them lay thus for some three or four weeks, when you should plow up again, and for every three or four weeks thereafter until sowing time. About three weeks before you expect to sow, you should throw on 200 lbs. more guano per acre, making 440 lbs. in all. The turnips should be sown about the 1st week in August, to make good turnips. Sown earlier than this, they are apt to become hard and worthless. They should be sown in drills about 2½ feet apart. As soon as they come up and get about as long as your hand, they should be plowed with a narrow plow, such as a common coulter, or a subsoil coulter would be better. They can be plowed with a horse by having a small boy to ride or else some one to lead, as to depend on driving with lines, the horse would be liable to tread the turnips. They should be plowed thereafter every tenth day until they get too large to work. Do thus, and my word for it, with fair seasons and no bad luck, you will have a good crop of turnips. I tried this plan one year and but one; I then took the first premium at our county fair, though warmly contested against. The advantages are these: whilst my neighbors were complaining a great deal of the ravages of the fly, I had not a plant that I knew of disturbed by them: I think the guano a certain preventive of them. There are other advantages, but I will let you find them out by trying the experiment.

IRISH POTATOES.

To make good Irish potatoes, they should be planted very early or very late. They are though, according to my experience, far more prolific planted late, say the 20th June, than early. Plant in drills, about two feet apart and from eighteen to twenty-four inches in the drill; most persons plant too thick. Then, after they come up, pull off all the tubers except one, the likeliest, leaving them nearly 2 feet apart each way, and but one stalk in a place. Litter them with leaves as they begin to come up; one bushel littered is worth three not littered,—straw will answer. If planted for late ones, they should not be cut, as the warm steam or something so from the ground, will sometimes cause them to rot. If cut, they should be planted immediately after. The Irish potato sometimes from being planted from the same stock for a number of years, degenerates and runs out, when they should be renovated by sowing the seed, and planting and raising. A new stock of several varieties is thus apt to be produced; a selection of the best should be made, and a new and healthy variety thus started. But even after renovating and starting in this way they are liable to run out, unless the blooms be kept carefully pulled off as soon as they appear: it is the making of those seed bolls that causes the potato to degenerate, too much of the strength going to form bolls and seed which should go into the potato.

Note.—The ground should be prepared as directed for turnips.

MELONS.

Melons, water and musk, should be planted in squares of about eight feet apart, and from one to two vines left in a place. Stable manure, I think, is about the best manure for them, but it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil before planting, to prevent burning and scalding. A great many melon seeds don't come from the fact that they are slow coming up any way, and there are frequently baking rains on them whilst in the sprouting state, and they being of a tender growth can't come. Frequently, also, there is a small white worm that falls aboard of them as they begin to sprout, and by eating them, and cutting them in holes, prevent a good many from coming up. This can be remedied as follows: Soak them in tar water for about 24 hours, then take them out and place them in a small bank of sand in the sunshine if convenient, wet them two or three times a day with the same kind of water. Keep them thus until they begin to sprout, when you may plant them. You will thus be very apt to get a stand. I need not say plow deep. Deep culture for anything is the thing with probably not an exception.

HOT BEDS.

As the time for bedding sweet potatoes is close at hand, I propose giving your readers my plan for making a hot bed. 1st. Make you a box as large as you want your bed, by standing down plank edgewise and stobing them securely. Then put in from 10 to 12 inches stable manure fresh. Then a mixture of sand and rich loose earth 2 inches. Then lay down your potatoes as usual. Then cover with some kind of dirt 1½ inches. The sand is valuable as it serves to warm and keep the ground from baking. The bed must be watered every day or two to keep from getting too hot. Properly managed in five days after being put out, they will be found to be sprouting. In about four weeks they will do to set out. Advantages: 1. They are not so liable to rot. 2. They are from 3 to 4 weeks earlier. 3. They will produce about as many again sprouts.

If you think this will be of any service to your readers it is at your disposal.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. TYSON.

NEGRO SALES IN IREDELL.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

HAMPTONVILLE, N. C., March 17, 1859.

Having seen in your paper and others frequent reports of sales of Negroes and the prices, I have one to report which I think has not yet been beaten: The sale of P. Houston's negroes took place on the 16th, when the following prices were realized:—

Boy, aged	35, (common smith,)	$1855.00
" "	50, (field hand,)	330.00
" "	40,	705.00
" "	17,	1305.00
" "	38, bad leg, (smith,)	1695.00
" "	26, no sound warrant, (field hand,)	1305.00
" "	17, (field hand,)	1305.00
Girl, "	35, with child 10 mos. old,	960.00
" "	14, not comely,	1340.00
" "	30, unsound, with 2 children, 8 mos. and 2 yrs old,	1510.00
Boy, "	7,	780.00
Girl, "	13 or 14, not likely,	1165.00
Boy, "	11,	1070.00
Nurse "	60 or 70,	100.00

This sale took place on Hunting Creek, Iredell county, 8 miles from this place, and was no struggle between legatees. It was attended by a good many traders.

Mr. Sickles' trial, for the shooting of Philip Barton Key, is fixed for the 4th of April.

BEAUFORT HARBOR.

From the Greensborough Patriot's Correspondence.

MOREHEAD CITY, March 10 18[illegible]

Editors Patriot: As you are among the Editors of the State, who have always endeavored to give the Port of Beaufort the importance it deserves, I will give you what I have this day witnessed. The wharf, as you know, is built on iron screw piles,—a novelty in this country as well as in Europe, and is just finished. And ware-house built thereon, and the whole structure for enclosing the wharf are raised and will be under cover by the last of next week. The arrangements here for loading and unloading vessels or cars are superior to any thing I have ever witnessed, either North or South. The ware-house being some fifty-five feet narrower than the wharf and placed nearer one side of the same, the railroad track forks before reaching the ware-house and a track runs on each side of the same and between it and the vessels lying at the side of the wharf; so that if the cars are ready, the goods are taken directly from the vessel, and put directly on board the cars, without any delay or cost. If cars are not ready, the goods which are valuable and need locking up, are carried across the track and put in the warehouse, until the cars are ready. Those more bulky are left outside the track on the wharf, though not exposed to the weather, the whole is under cover, and enclosed by large sliding doors remaining entirely round the [illegible]

Here the steamer drawing twenty feet of water and the locomotive weighing twenty or thirty tons with its whole train, may be along side each other, and this, too, on each side of the wharf at the same time, while in front other vessels may be loading or discharging cargoes.

For admirable arrangement, I have never seen any thing to compare to it. And it reflects great credit on the Engineers who planned it, and superintended its construction; on the Rail Road authorities whose wisdom and liberality have done so much to facilitate commerce, and to the tractors for the admirable execution of the work.

Three vessels are lying at the wharf, loading and discharging cargoes.

A barque of some eight hundred tons is expected here to-morrow from Baltimore, chartered to take five thousand barrels of rosin direct to Liverpool, a portion of the cargo being now on the wharf.

I see a number of good houses going up, and the population is rapidly increasing; indeed there are few places more changed than this since I saw it twelve months ago.

I found your townsman, Gov. Morehead he the founder of this City, the builder of the wharf and ware-house at the Eastern end of the Rail road. He was giving direction and instruction to his workmen,—some thirty in number, in his usual quiet way. He is evidently gratified with this consummation of his wishes,—the connection of the mountains with the ocean by Railway.

I shall be deceived if a brilliant future does not await this place.

Wilson, N. C.—Wilson is a spirited little town situated on the W. & W. R. R., occupying the highest point of land between its *termini*. It is perhaps one of the cleanest, neatest and newest towns in the world. There is scarcely a house in it over five years old, and the most of them not so old as that. There are several stores here that deal largely in fancy goods, hardware, groceries, candies, whiskey, molasses, &c. We have three first-class Hotels, besides a number of private boarding houses. We have also two seats of schools, in which more than two hundred young gentlemen and ladies, are taught. Wilson in five or six years, has grown up from a railroad depot with a station house and grog shop.—*Wilson cor. Wash. Dispatch.*

Hyde County Lands.—Persons who have never visited this modern Egypt, have no conception of the value of the lands in Hyde county. A gentleman of that County, who owns a splendid farm of 200 acres on Mattamuskeet Lake, and who is talking of removing South, was asked a short time since, what he would take for his farm; he replied that he would take $25,000! The person to whom he spoke looked astounded, when the gentleman remarked, that he asked no more than he could get if he were determined to sell. Nothing less than that could get it. Now where in North Carolina out of Hyde county, can land be found for farming purposes, commanding this price?—*Wash. Dispatch.*

Brimstone Shower.—During the recent rain so general throughout this section of the country there fell with the flood in many parts of the adjoining county of Randolph, immense quantities of real live brimstone. The report of this strange circumstance was by most of the people abroad considered a mere hoax; but all doubt as to its reality is now removed, as the curiosity of different persons having called them hither, it was discovered that such substance had actually been showered upon the people of Randolph, and that it not only had the appearance, but in every particular possessed the quality and nature of brimstone.—*Greensboro' cor. Pet. Ex.*

Anson Superior Court—March Term.—We understand, and are gratified in making the announcement, that the number of presentments this term for offences against State laws were less than ever before.—*Argus.*

The Weather.—We had, on last Friday, a very heavy gale of wind, its greatest violence lasting near twelve hours. Many fences and outbuildings were blown down in this section, and many fine trees levelled with the earth. The gale continued on Saturday, but not with the violence of the day before and at sun-set it went down. On Sunday morning we noticed a tolerable frost. No damage done that we have heard of, unless to early kitchen vegetables.—*Argus.*

The Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court adjourns to-day, after a very laborious session, the longest held for twenty-five years. They have certainly worked faithfully, having decided every case and swept the Docket; the complaint of the "law's delay," certainly will not lie against them.—*Ral. Cor. Greensboro' Times.*

The influx of Goods.—The warehouses here are crowded with goods—they are "pressed down, shaken together, and running over." The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad has been compelled to run extra freight trains.—*Weldon Cor. Pet. Ex.*

DRUGS!

Samuel J. Hinsdale.

Has received large additions to his stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, WINDOW GLASS, TRUSSES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c.

Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call.

☞Orders attended to with promptness.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

March 14, 1859 96-

D. W. BOWMAN.] [E. M. MURCHISON

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1859.

NOTICE.—No name will be entered on our subscription list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to new subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on the Cash system will please notify us when making remittances.

BUSINESS UPON THE CAPE FEAR.—Some years ago there were ten or twelve steamers, with proper complements of tow boats, plying between this place and Wilmington. The freight subsequently decreased so far as to render the business unprofitable, and the number of boats was reduced. We are happy to say that for the past year or two the trade of Fayetteville has revived, and that the boat owners, ever ready to meet the wants of the trade, are extending their means of transportation. There are two steamers and four tow boats in progress of construction at the Fayetteville wharves, which, with the present fleet, will probably suffice till the Western Railroad reaches the Coalfields, when another large addition will be required. The following list will give our readers a correct idea of the present and prospective freight and passenger facilities.

The Cape Fear Line—Messrs. Worth & Utley, Fayetteville—Has the fine passenger and freight steamer Flora and two tow boats. Is building a tow boat of large capacity and light draft.

Lutterloh's Line—T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville—Has the passenger and freight steamer Fanny, freight steamer Rowan, and three tow boats. Is building (nearly ready) a very large passenger and freight steamer of light draft, and a tow boat.

Rush & Orrell, Fayetteville—Have steamer Sun and two tow boats.

Orrell & Daily, Fayetteville—Have recently bought the steamer Southerner, and are building a new steamer and two tows.

Petteway & Pritchett, Wilmington—Have steamer Black River and three tows.

John Dawson, Wilmington—Has the new steamer Dawson, steamer Douglas, and three tows.

W. P. Elliott, Wilmington—Has steamer Enterprise, which is employed mainly below this place.

Capt. Peck, Wilmington—Has the steamer Hattie Hart.

If we could only persuade the Agents of all these lines to report consignees by every arrival, it would make much more of a showing of business than we can now make. Some of the steamers come to the wharf, discharge, load, and return, without any opportunity of the public to know that they have ever been here. If their proprietors had a little of yankee enterprise and shrewdness, they would report themselves regularly, if not for the public benefit at least for the sake of the advertisement. Every mention of a boat under our commercial head is a gratuitous advertisement.

THE BANK TAX.—Among the last decisions of the late Term of the Supreme Court, was one by Judge Battle, dismissing the bill of the Attorney General vs. the Bank of Charlotte. We understand that this was a suit instituted to try the question whether that Bank and several others (the Bank of Fayetteville, Commercial Bank of Wilmington, Bank of Wadesborough, Merchants' Bank of Newbern, Bank of Washington, Farmers' Bank, and Bank of Yanceyville,) were bound to pay the tax of 75 cents on each share, levied by the Revenue Law of 1856–7, instead of the 25 or 30 cents provided in their charters. The decision is in favor of the Banks, and will deplete the State treasury to a considerable amount. We understand that the Bank of Fayetteville has paid upwards of $4,000, under protest, which the Treasurer will now have to refund.

The above Banks will of course be exempt from the still higher tax laid by the last Revenue law. That tax (all above 30 cents a share) will fall only, we believe, on the Banks of Cape Fear, Clarendon, Wilmington, and the new Banks chartered at the late session, should they go into operation.

LAWSON'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We alluded a few days ago to the sale of a copy of this rare work recently in New York; and mentioned that we thought a copy had been bought for our State Library, many years ago, at $50. The Librarian writes to us that he thinks we were mistaken. He is informed that the first copy purchased by the State cost $200; and that it was destroyed by the burning of the State Capitol in 1831. The copy now in the Library was presented to the State by James Madison, former President of the United States. Upon a blank leaf of the book are written these words: "Presented to the State of North Carolina by James Madison."

We are pleased to have been instrumental in bringing forward such interesting facts, for which we thank the Librarian.

The copy which we alluded to as having been purchased by the State, as to the price of which our memory was at fault, was purchased, we believe, at the sale of the private library of Adjutant General Robert Williams, at his residence on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, (the lot at present owned by Kemp P. Battle, Esq., and much improved since Gen. Williams's time. It was then spoken of as the only copy of the work in the State, though this too may have been an error.

"Mistakes will happen, even in the best regulated families." It seems that our office is no exception to this adage. We take great pains to get our papers mailed accurately, as we have heretofore said; but have just heard from the Postmaster at Smithfield, that the error by which our Springfield packet failed to arrive in due season was committed in our office. The packet was addressed on the outside to Smithfield, and when it was opened there the Postmaster kindly put it up again and mailed it to Springfield. We make the correction cheerfully, as the post office has so many sins to answer for that it would be a sin to let it rest wrongfully under one which it never committed.

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.—The Charlotte Democrat has published none of the documents on this subject, giving as reasons, that it neither appreciated the motives which prompted the investigation, nor admired Mr. Fisher and his management of the road. It "would not publish a part without the whole, or one side without the other," (which some of the democratic papers do.) The Democrat adds,—

"Mr. Worth was not a proper person to put on the committee of investigation—rumor says there has existed enmity between the Fisher and Worth families for many years past, and, if this is so, we think, and others think, it would have been better to have left him off such a committee. It is a little strange that Mr. Worth could find nothing in Mr. Fisher's whole official course to approve. The committee was appointed to investigate *all the affairs* of the North Carolina Railroad, but it appears only Mr. Fisher's conduct was examined into, and that of his predecessor passed over. Why was this? It is right and proper to examine the affairs of all corporations where the State is interested, but in this case it looks like a one-sided investigation."

To which it may be replied, that Mr. Worth was put on the committee by the democratic Speaker of the Senate: That Mr. Fisher closed his reply by thanking Mr. Worth for his testimony in his (Fisher's) favor: "I call the chairman as my witness. He shall defend me against all enemies," said Mr. Fisher.

There was no time to examine "all the affairs" of the Road, for as Mr. Fisher said in his reply, it would take nine months to do so. And the Democratic party in the Legislature failed to provide for such an investigation, to be made, necessarily, after the session closed, though earnestly urged to do so by Mr. Worth and others. The committee examined, therefore, those matters as to which there had been complaint. And the examination of at least two of them, (the wood contracts and the Andrews' affair) was made at the instance of Mr. Green, democrat, he probably supposing, as Mr. Fisher had stated in his report, that the wood contracts had been made during Gov. Morehead's administration. The investigation was not confined to Mr. Fisher's administration, nor was Gov. Morehead's passed over, as the Democrat thinks, because its *results* were against Fisher and for Morehead.

As to any previous enmity between Messrs. Fisher and Worth, we never heard of it, and think that their conduct to each other at the commencement of the investigation goes far to disprove it. But, even if it were so, the testimony of all the five members of the committee that Mr. Worth's Report contained nothing that was not true, and that every subject embraced in it was fully and fairly investigated, shows that if any enmity existed, it had no influence on the Report, unless indeed all the five members of the committee were at enmity with Mr. Fisher.

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY, AGAIN.—The Winston Sentinel gives as a reason for not publishing the Report of the Committee of investigation into the management of the North Carolina railroad, and Mr. Fisher's reply, &c., that "a bitter personal controversy has grown out of the investigation," and that "the whole thing has come to be a mere squabble between men, whose enmity against each other takes this method of expending itself."

It is true that such a controversy "has *grown out of* the investigation," but that is no reason at all why the people should not be fully and fairly informed as to the investigation itself. The State has three millions, and much of character and future internal policy, invested in that road, and how any one can be indifferent to its management passes our understanding.

The Sentinel also alleges the introduction of party feeling into the controversy, and the desire of the whig papers to make party capital out of the matter, as a further reason for ignoring the subject. Now it is true that party feeling has to some extent been arrayed; but there was certainly nothing of it in Mr. Worth's Report. There was not the least allusion to party, direct or indirect, in that Report. That was signed by two Whigs and two Democrats. That at least was a fair subject for publication in papers of both parties. Why not publish that? The secret of the reluctance of the Sentinel and other democratic papers to publish any thing on the subject leaks out in the remark about "party capital." And it is a plain confession that there has been that in the management of the road calculated to damage the democratic party and to benefit the whig party. The democratic papers are evidently satisfied that such is the case, that there have been mistakes and wrongs in the management, which it will not do to let the people see, and which they cannot defend or justify. We all know how ready those papers are to sustain their leading men, where there is any plausible ground to stand upon. And their refusal to attempt a defence of Mr. Fisher, the State Directors, and the Governor who appointed them simply because they were democrats, is a plain confession that no plausible defence can be made.

And why should not the Whigs make capital out of this matter? The Governor has appointed a Board of Democratic Directors, not of the men who had shown an interest in the work by helping to build it, but mere party politicians; they, as might be expected, appoint a democratic President, and leave him to do his own and most of their work. Mismanagement is shown by a Legislative committee. Why, we ask again, should not the Whigs make party capital out of such a state of facts? If the Whigs were in power and had been thus in fault, would the democrats refrain from making party capital out of such circumstances? Not they.

In saying this, it is proper to add, that the readers of the Observer well know that our object was a higher one than party capital, as was manifest by the praise we bestowed upon Mr. Fisher's 20th of January Report, which subsequent developments show was intended to forestall the Report of the investigating committee. Our faith in the prosperous condition and bright prospects of the road, as detailed in the 20th of January Report, has been somewhat weakened, we regret to say.

It is of the first importance that the doors should at all times be thrown wide open to the investigation of the management of works in which the State has an interest, and that the public should see the results. Only in that way can the public interests be protected.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.—We hope that none of our readers will overlook the extract which we make to-day from the Congressional Report on abuses in the Navy Yards. It shows how the U. S. treasury is robbed for the support of idle and dissolute men to elect democratic members of Congress.

Bear in mind that the witnesses who furnish the testimony on oath about those abuses, are democrats—the Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. H. F. Clark, Hon. D. E. Sickles, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. George Taylor, democratic members of Congress, and Mr. Cohane and the other master workmen who testify, are all democrats, whose testimony was doubtless most unwillingly given, but the committee was clothed with power to compel them.

The Wilmington Journal avows its disbelief in the degeneracy of modern politicians, the corruption of modern "society," and the extravagance of modern fashions, as compared with olden times. It thinks these things are pretty much alike from age to age. We don't. We think that there was no previous period in American history comparable with that of the Van Buren dynasty for the roguery of public officers, and no period previous to the present in which such low and mean men had been elevated to seats in the American Congress and other high places. It is true that this degeneracy, both as to officers and Congressmen, is most apparent at the North, as yet, but it is progressive, and may yet become equally so at the South. We are a believer in the doctrine we have so often heard enunciated from the pulpit, that there is no stationary condition of human nature; that man either goes forward or backward—gets better or worse. And if the general tendency in our country has not been to the worse, then have we not read the signs aright. Look, for example, at the Sickles and Key tragedy. Sickles a Congressman, representing in part the great city of the Union. Key the law officer of the nation for its capital city. Butterworth, another public officer, from whose private character the press has in mercy not drawn the veil. All of them are intimate personal friends of the President of the United States.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.—The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, mentioning the railroad meeting at Wentworth and the prospect of the construction of the Danville road, has some remarks reflecting unjustly upon its friends. These latter, the Dispatch thinks, by a "successful trap" obtained from the Legislature a charter for a road "from Leaksville to Danville, Va., by appending a proviso, which was a mere *ruse*, that the Road should not go within 20 miles of the Central Road." Their course in building under this charter, it speaks of as "unpatriotic and selfish." It admits that the necessities of the people of that region demand a market, but declares that the Legislature offered them this by "proposing to give the people of Rockingham a road from Greensboro' to Leaksville."

The Dispatch has altogether mistaken the facts. After the defeat of the Danville Connection in all shapes, as the Dispatch mentions, the Rockingham members *asked* a charter for a road from Greensborough to Leaksville. The Legislature, so far from offering this, rejected it when asked, by substituting, on motion of one of the bitterest opponents of the Danville scheme, the Senator from New Hanover, the charter from Rockingham to Danville. The Dispatch will see, therefore, that the provision prohibiting a connection with the Central Road was no "trap" of the Danville people. If there was a "trap" it was set by their opponents, and if these latter have been caught, they must thank themselves for it. We quite agree with the Dispatch in its conclusion, though manifestly misapplied by it:

"It is not to be blinked, that there are many North Carolinians so wedded to Virginia and South Carolina interests, that they are willing to jeopard her welfare, or divide her territory between the two States."

THE THREE BLACK CROWS AGAIN OUTDONE.—The Wilson Ledger improves upon the story of the Winston Sentinel. Hear the Ledger:—

"Suppose, for argument's sake, we admit that Mr. Letcher did circulate Ruffner's abolition pamphlet in Virginia, (tho' we don't believe it,) did not Mr. Gilmer scatter far and wide hundreds and thousands of equally as bitter abolitionist pamphlets in North Carolina? Certainly he did."

The whole foundation of this story of "hundreds and thousands" is the fact, as stated by Mr. Gilmer himself, that he sent Seward's speech to "*several* personal friends, as well democrats as whigs," who wrote to him for it, and to a few other intelligent friends, *not half a dozen in all*, always explaining the purpose for which it was sent, *i. e.* to show the views of extreme sectional men.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.—Monday next, the 4th of April, has been formally set apart for the trial of Sickles for the murder of Key.

The Washington Union of Friday, alluding to the many idle rumors telegraphed from that city, says:

"Among other statements, it has been alleged that Ex-Senator Badger, of North Carolina, would assist in the prosecution. This is without foundation. So far from having any connection with the Sickles case, we learn that Mr. Badger will leave Washington this morning, not to return until May."

NOTES AND QUERIES.—Where did the Wilmington Journal get authority for quoting Louis Fourteenth as uttering the following ungrammatical sentence?

"Louis Napoleon, powerful as he is, would not be insane enough to say as Louis Fourteenth did—"The State—that is *me*."

Senator Clingman has gone to Europe. He was a passenger in the Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday last.

STATE STOCKS.—We note sales of North Carolina bonds in New York at 99¼. Virginia 96¼.

A meeting of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company is called to consider the question of building a Branch road from some point between Rocky Mount and Joyner's to a point on the County Road leading from Tawborough to Greenwood.

The Pennsylvania Democracy.—The Philadelphia "Press" of Monday contains the subjoined call for an Anti-Administration Democratic Convention:

Democratic State Convention.—The Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania are invited to assemble in State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1859, to consult upon the propriety of adopting measures to vindicate the name, fame, and principles of the Democratic party, outraged and insulted by a Convention assembled at the State Capital on the 10th of March:

To resist the high handed attempt of the Federal Administration to dictate political creeds to the people:

To protest against the war of a consolidated Federal despotism upon State sovereignty and State rights:

To reassert the great principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, as well in the Territories as in the States—non-intervention by Congress with slavery in Territories, and non-intervention by the Federal Executive with the franchises of the people of the States:

To re-endorse the old fashioned creed of the Democratic party, repudiated and trampled under foot by men claiming to represent the party:

And finally, to proclaim our unfaltering confidence in William F. Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania, who has been assailed and proscribed because he refused, at the bidding of the Federal dictation, to betray the trust, desert the principles and falsify the pledges of the Union State-Rights Democracy.

An Army Contract.—The Utah correspondent of the Chicago Tribune sends to that journal the freighting contract made in the Quartermaster's Department, at Washington city, with Russel, Majers, and Waddell, to carry freight from Kansas to various points on the Utah route. The schedule of prices has been kept back till lately, when it is found that Government pays the firm above named $56 per one hundred pounds from Leavenworth to Salt Lake City—a distance of twelve hundred miles. At this enormous rate the contractors have carried thousands of tons. They are at the same time contractors to carry freight to Pike's Peak, a distance of six hundred miles, for eight dollars, which is less than one third the sum paid by Government. Here is an opportunity for another Congressional Committee of Inquiry.

The Wheat Crop.—Recently we have been in a large portion of Chowan county and have passed through Perquimons and Pasquotank counties, and in all we see the prospect for a fine wheat crop was never better, and unless some unforeseen disaster greatly affects the crop, it will be far superior to any which has been produced in the last four or five years.—*Edenton Ex. 23d inst.*

A Correspondent of the Poughkeepsie Daily Democrat states that "while visiting a school in Montreal, he asked the teacher if there were any American children there. She said there were, and she could tell them by their pale faces, bright eyes, and nervousness. They learned quicker, but lost so many days during the term from sickness that they did not get along as fast as those who were able to be present constantly. He also took occasion to examine their luncheon baskets, and found the American fare to be a piece of mince pie, the same of pound cake, two doughnuts, a pickle, and a cold sausage, while the English, Irish and Scotch children had either two day's old bread and meat, bread and butter, or bread and apple with nothing more.

MARRIED,

In Palmetto, Ga., by the Rev. S. P. Steed, Mr. J. W. UPCHURCH, of Bowdon, Ga., and Miss ROSA MORGAIN, second daughter of Capt. Willis Morgain.

In Duplin county, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Henry R. Kornegay, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. Nathan Garner, Sr., Mr. G. THOMAS CHERRY, to Miss HEPSEY BOWDEN, all of Duplin.

In Moore county, on the 3d inst., by John McNeill, Esq., NEILL MEDLIN, to Miss ELIZA JOHNSON.

In Moore county, on the 17th inst. by B. W. Spivy, Esq., DAVID JACKSON, to Miss ISABELLA COFFER.

DIED,

In this County, on the 16th inst., Miss MARGARET MONROE, daughter of the late Malcom Monroe.

In Duplin county, N. C., on the 23d of February, Mrs. MARY SMITH, relict of the late Jones Smith, aged 84 years 9 months and 15 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 24.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for N C & M Jarrall, Errant & Wilson, Jas Martine, Headen & Bynum, Union Co, J H Roberts & Co, A Johnson, E Glover, R Marsh & Gorrell, Myrover & Wightman, J Culbreth, W Draughon, W M & J Cameron, Stedman & Horne, Sr., Worth & Utley, J A Worth, J A Pemberton, Brown & Headen, A A McKethan, G & L Brandt, E Pope, Richardson & Barrett, Stedman & Horne, Jr, J D Williams, S T Hawley & Son, D McNatt, D & W McLaurin, E Dudley, O S Baldwin, C B Mallett, H & E J Lilly, S J Hinsdale.

Lutterloh's Line. March 26 and 28.—Strs Fanny and Rowan, with passengers, and goods for P Smith, J R Lee, Murchison, Reid & Co, J R Murchison, D Murchison & Son, Page & Surles, W C Troy, G W Williams & Co, D Small, D & W McLaurin, W H Hoard, E F Moore, R E Heide, J C Thomson, J Elliott, Jo Ottarburg, W & T Culbreth, Western R R, H W Reed, W N Tillinghast, A Holmes, jr, W MacIntyre, Starr & Williams, J C Poe, D H Hays, D Stewart, W McPhail, Ray & Pearce, R Mitchell, Fay Mills, J W Lett, J H Hall, S J Hinsdale, H & E J Lilly, R Little, J Kyle, J Shaw, J O Boon & Co, G McNeill, and 635 bars Railroad Iron.

Orrell's Line. March 28.—Steamer Sun with goods for Pemberton & Sloan, H McDonald, R B Smith, Mrs I Dodd, Wm McIntyre, A G Thornton, J N Smith, G W Sperling, R Mitchell, R M Orrell, A Holmes, J W Lett, Alexander Clark.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1859. 800-

Buy a good Umbrella at 30 Cts.

of O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

March 28 1t

NEW LINE.

I HAVE associated with me, in this line, Mr. John K. Dailey, and will style the firm ORRELL & DAILEY. We have purchased the Steamer SOUTHERNER, and in a few days, will have a New Flat employed with her. Those favoring us with their patronage may rely upon prompt despatch, by applying to Mr. Dailey on board, or to me at my office. R. M. ORRELL.

R. M. ORRELL. JOHN K. DAILEY.

March 26, 1859 800-tf

FOUND,

BETWEEN Manchester and Kivet's mill, a Paper Box containing some Clothing, which the owner can get by applying at the Hotel or at Messrs. D. & W. McLaurin's, and paying for this advertisement.

J. C. LALLY.

March 26 800-3t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 28.

BACON,		11½ a 12	American		6 a 0
BEESWAX,		25 a 00	English		4 a 0
CANDLES, E. F.		20 a 00	LARD,		12 a 13
Adamantine		28 a 32	LEAD,		8 a 8½
Sperm		50 a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio		12½ a 13½	Cuba		28 a 30
Laguira		15 a 16	N. Orleans		45 a 50
Java		20 a 00	NAILS,		4½ a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good		12½ a 12½	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.		10 a 11	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 25	a 0 00
Gunny		18 a 20	Alum	60	a 0 00
Dundee		18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10		21 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Bro. Sheetings		8½ a 00	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs		10½ a 00	P. Brandy	1 00	a 1 25
FEATHERS,		35 a 40	N. C. Apple	85	a 0 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	75	a 0 00
Family	6 65	a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	60	a 0 65
Super.	6 50	a 0 00	Northern do.	38	a 0 40
Fine	6 40	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched	6 25	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn	90	a 95	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat	00	a 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye	90	a 1 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats	50	a 00	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	85	a 90	WOOL,	18	a 19
HIDES—Dry		10 a 11	TURPENTINE—		
Green		5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 60	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	2 60	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar		6½ a 0	Hard	1 30	a 0 00
Ditto, wide		7½ a 0	Spirits	46	a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—The market is well supplied, although the receipts from the country are not large.

Cotton—Market steady and firm.

Flour—No change worthy of notice.

N C Whiskey—We advance our quotations.

This closes my reports of the market for the Observer. With no unkind feelings for the editors or paper, but believing that no man is fit to report the market unless he is in active business.

JAS. G. COOK.

We part from our friend with great reluctance, and with regret for the cause which induces his determination. He is the only merchant who ever took pains to give us regular and careful reports, as far as his information extended as to actual sales of produce, &c. We hope, however, to find some one to supply his place.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 26, 1859.

Turpentine, no sales; last quotations—Virgin and Yellow 3 10, Hard 1 80. Spirits, last sales 49½; now asked, 50. Rosin 1 20. Tar 1 80. Cotton, sales of 153 bales, low to strict middling, at 11½ 11¾, to 12. Flour, sales of 22 bbls., State brands, at 6 75 for fine and $7 for superfine.

At New York, Southern Flour less active, but without change in quotations. Cotton, market firm but not quotably higher, with sales of 17,500 bales on Thursday and 4000 on Friday; middling uplands 12¾. Spirits firm at 54 to 55.

MARKETS.—A subscriber to the Weekly Observer asks us to publish a little more fully the Wilmington prices current and those of Norfolk, as to flour, wheat, corn, &c. As to Norfolk, there being no intercourse with it, either business or otherwise, we do not take a paper from that place. And the Wilmington papers of Saturday, from which we copy, rarely have any thing more than the prices of naval stores. The Observer always contains every item of market news published in the latest Wilmington paper received. We might, indeed, go back to the papers of the preceding Wednesday and Thursday for the prices of other articles; but that would be rather old news. The prices then would not probably be the prices on Monday, and would rather mislead than inform our reader.

Files of the Observer Wanted.

WE have been applied to for a file of the Observer from its foundation in 1817 to 1854. If any person or persons can furnish such a file, or any considerable part of it, we will be glad to be informed, with statement of price. E. J. HALE & SON.

March 28.

Bank of North Carolina.

BOOKS of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Bank of North Carolina will be opened at the Office of the Western Rail Road Company, on Wednesday, April 1st, and will be kept open according to the provisions of the charter for the space of sixty days.

GEORGE McNEILL,
W. McL. McKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
Commissioners.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 26, 1859 800

Our Advantages!

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES!

THE NORTHERN HOUSE—the Headquarters for manufacturing—KEEN, SCOTT & CO., has been established in the South (North Carolina and Virginia) for the last twenty-two years! They were among the pioneers in the Clothing Trade. They now manufacture **Exclusively for their Branches, and no others.** Among them are the following Houses: Scott, Harrison & Co., Petersburg, Va.; Keen, Baldwin & Co., Richmond, Va.; Wertenbaker & Gentry, Charlottesville, Va.; J. D. Goodman & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. L. Harding, Raleigh, N. C.; T. W. Royston, Petersburg, Va.; O. S. Baldwin, Wilmington, N. C., and

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

All our **Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,** are imported to order, or purchased of importers' agents, BY THE CASE.

The annual sales, AT RETAIL, in North Carolina and Virginia, are over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars. We pay no SECOND PROFIT; we buy no Goods AT AUCTION; we sell no TRASH,—no "slop-shop" work is ever offered in our houses. We are OUR OWN MANUFACTURERS, and we GUARANTEE EVERY GARMENT we sell.

We receive Goods by every Express arrival, and are now opening a splendid assortment of Spring Goods, new styles, &c. &c., at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S
Clothing and Furnishing Store,
Mar. 28. Hay Street.
Town papers 1t.

Alexandre's White and Col'd Kid

GLOVES. The best Kid Glove in use. Sold by
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
March 28 800-2t

White Linen Cambric Hdkfs at

25 cts., at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
March 28 800-2t

To Parents and Guardians.

We are now opening an assortment of

Youth's Black Cloth, Drab Cass., Drab d'Ete, and Linen Round Jackets, Cass. and Marseilles Vests, Linen and Cass. Pants, Skirts, Ties, &c., &c., &c.

To which we invite your attention.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Hay St.
March 28 800-2t

NOTICE.

THE Funeral Sermon of Brother Jos. Smith, of St Alban's Lodge, 114, A. Y. M., will be preached at his late residence in Robeson County on the 4th Sunday in April, by Rev. D. W. Doub. The usual Masonic ceremonies will take place, and an Eulogy be delivered by R. E. Troy, Esq.

Members of the Craft in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

A. D. BROWN, Sec'y.

March 28. 800*tt

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

Law Notice.

I HAVE taken in charge the unfinished business of my brother, Barth'w Fuller, in the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

THOS. C FULLER,
Attorney at Law.

☞ Office on Eccles' Bridge.

March 28, 1859. 800-4t

HAY! HAY!!

250 BALES PRIME HAY, just received and for sale by J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

March 28. 800-tf

To Rail Road Contractors!

——JUST RECEIVED——

100 WHEELBARROWS,

light and strong, for the Rail Road. For sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 29, 1859. 800tf

Dissolution.

MR. FULLER having determined to remove to Washington City, the Law Partnership of Wright & Fuller was dissolved on the 15th inst., by mutual consent.

Mr. Wright will attend to the unfinished business of the firm and will continue the practice of Law as heretofore.

C. G. WRIGHT,
B. FULLER.

March 22 99-2t

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Thos. S. Lutterloh vs. the Bank of the State, E. J. Lutterloh, George Harris.

Bill for an Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward J. Lutterloh, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non-resident, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said E. J. Lutterloh to appear at the next regular term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1859, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, this the 22d March 1859.

800*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS now receiving and opening his usual Spring and Summer supply of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

He has taken great pains in selecting these Goods, and as he is a PRACTICAL JUDGE, he is confident his Stock will compare with any in the market. His different houses in New York have displayed great taste in getting up their supplies for this season, and he believes he shall be able to please any one that will favor him with a call. His stock will consists of, fine Dress and Frock Coats, Tricots, Business Alpacas, Drab-de-ta, mere, White Duck, Silk Mixture Cassi- of all descriptions; Marseillles & Linen, Cassimere Pants, fine Black and Fancy and Linen of every Drab-de-tas, Tricots Black, Fancy, and grade and style; Linen and fine white Spring Silk Vests, supply of YOUTH'S Marseilles. A full ING, sizes from 3 & BOYS' CLOTH- YOKE—NECK years to 18 years. and Marseilles Bo- SHIRTS (Linen UNDER-SHIRTS, soms,) Goss. Merino Colored Kid Gloves, Drawers; White and Thread GLOVES; Ditto Silk and Lisle and Fancy Cravats; Stocks; White, Black Valises and Carpet Hosiery; Trunks; Bags.

Any of the above goods will be sold reasonably for cash, or to those who pay their bills on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

A. J. WOODWARD.
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.
Two Doors below Hinsdale's Drug Store, Market Square.

March 22 99-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH AND GENUINE Garden Seeds, put up for the subscriber by H. Dreer, of Philadelphia, consisting in part of the following varieties, viz:

ASPARAGUS;
BEANS—Large Lima, Early Mohawk, Early China, Early Six-Weeks;
BEET—Blood Turnip, Long Blood, White Sugar,
BROCOLI;
CABBAGE—Early York, Oxheart, Sugar Loaf, Large York, Battersea, Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch;
COLLARD—North Carolina and Northern;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn;
CELERY—White Salad;
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late;
CUCUMBER—Long Green, Early Frame, Gherkin;
CORN—Large Sweet, Canada, Peabody;
EGG PLANT—Long Purple, Large Purple;
KALE;
LETTUCE—Early Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss;
MELON—Jenny Lind, Nutmeg, Water, Cantelope;
ONION—Large Red, White Silver Skin;
PARSLEY—Curled.
MUSTARD—White and Black.
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose.
PEAS—Tom Thumb, Early Washington, Early Charleston, Large Marrowfat, Blue Imperial.
RADISH—Long Scarlet, Long Salmon, White Turnip.
SQUASH—White Bush, Yellow Crookneck.
TOMATO—Large Red, Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Large Globe, Red Top, Hanover, Large Norfolk
Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, Onion Sets, Blue Grass, Timothy, Rape, Canary, Hemp, Sweet Vernal Grass.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

—ALSO—

A small selected supply of FLOWER SEEDS.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 21 96tf

Finest Family Groceries for 1859.

ACKER MERRALL & CO.,
No. 132 Chamber Street,
Corner of College Place,
(Opposite Hudson River Rail Road Station,)
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN
FINEST WINES,
FINEST BRANDIES,
FINEST SEGARS,
FINEST TEAS,
FINEST COFFEES,
FINEST SUGARS,
FINEST BUTTER,
FINEST HAMS,
FINEST TONGUES, and
FINEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

of every description, put up for Shipment to all parts of the World.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application.

March 24 99-3m

Lost or Mislaid.

ONE NOTE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, made payable to Dr. Duncan Smith, dated 1st January, 1858, and signed James R. Grist & Co. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, and will be very thankful to any one finding it to return it to me at St. Paul's, Robeson Co., N. C.

DUNCAN SMITH.

July 1, 1858. 99-1ysw*2tpd

McCAY & STOW,

SUCCESSORS TO
STOW & SMART,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Shovels, Nails, Hollow ware, &c.
37 WARREN ST. NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

T. M. SACKETT

Would be pleased to see his friends at the above House.

Feb'y 23, 1859 91-3mlmi

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ily

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal adjourned on Monday last. The following are the closing decisions:

By PEARSON, C. J. In Burnett v. Thompson, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in *doe ex dem* Clements v. Tucker, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in *doe ex dem* Howard v. Howard, from Halifax, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wicker v. Worthy, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Worth v. Atkins, in equity, from Randolph, decree for an account. Also, in Alexander v. Torrence, from Mecklenburg; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*.

By BATTLE, J. In Gilliam v. Hennebern, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hunter v. Rutlege, from Duplin, judgment reversed; judgment of non-suit. Also, in Caroon v. Rogers, from Halifax; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Williamson v. Williamson, in equity, from Wilson. Also, in Attorney Gen. v. Bank of Charlotte, in equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill. Also, in Jenkins vs. Hall, in equity, from Rowan, directing the accounts to be taken.

By RUFFIN J. In Campbell vs. Craven, from Cumberland; judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant. Also, in Ponton v. Wilmington Railroad Co., from Halifax, affirming the judgment. Also, in Davis v. Boyd, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Miller v. Cherry, in equity, from Bertie; no error in the decree heretofore made. Also in Peebles v. Whitehead, in equity, from Northampton; issues to be submitted to a jury. Also, in Hanner v. Douglas, in equity, from Guilford; injunction ought to have been dissolved with cost. Also in Caldwell vs. Justices of Burke; in equity, from Burke; the order refusing to dissolve the injunction is erroneous. Upon the *power* of the Legislature, the Court is unanimous; but upon the *construction* of the act, Pearson, C. J. dissents.—*Standard*.

Commencement at Davidson College.—The next commencement at Davidson College, N. C., will take place on Thursday the 14th July 1859. On the morning of that day, Mr. J. C. Chambers, of Yorkville, S. C., will deliver the oration before the Alumni Association. On the Wednesday preceding Commencement day, Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq. of Warrenton, N. C., will address the Literary Societies. And on the Tuesday previous, the Annual Sermon before the Graduating Class will be delivered by Rev. Robert L. Dabney, D. D., Union Theological Seminary, Va.

N. C. Presbyterian.

Great Mortality.—A correspondent, writing from French's Creek neighborhood, in Bladen county in this State, gives us the following particulars of the ravages of scarlet fever in that immediate vicinity. The following deaths have occurred:—"On the 19th of January, J. F. Flanagan, aged 3½ years. On the 26th January, Mary E. Flanagan, aged 15 years. On the 1st of February, John Shepherd Elwel, aged 1½ years. On the 4th Feb., Robert Mason Brower, aged 4 years and 4 months. On the 25th Feb. Matilda Lucas. On 1st March D. F. Barnhill; and on the 2d March Cristilla Barnhill." Our correspondent adds—"All the above named died of scarlet fever, which has been and is now raging in this vicinity with unprecedented severity."—*Ral. Spirit of the Age*

N. C. Asylum for the Insane.—The Directors of this institution held a meeting at the Asylum on Saturday last, the members of the Board examined the buildings and wards, and found them in good condition. Since the last meeting of the Board, in November, 1858, 26 patients have been admitted and 15 discharged. There are now in the institution 155 patients, 99 males and 56 females.

The Executive Committee was directed to take the initiatory steps towards erecting a wall around the buildings.—*Ral. Standard.*

Greene Monument Association.—Wednesday last was the Anniversary of the Battle of Guilford, and the members of the Greene Monument Association held their annual meeting in Greensborough, N. C. Measures were taken for securing the charter granted by the late Legislature.

The officers for the ensuing year are, Ex-Gov. Morehead, President; D. P. Weir, Treasurer, and C. C. Cole, Secretary.

The University.—Duncan K. McRae of Newbern will deliver the annual address before the two Literary Societies of the University, at the commencement in June, and Rev. D. S. Doggett, D. D., of Richmond, Va., will preach the sermon before the Graduating Class.—*Chapel Hill Gaz.*

Storm—The New Town Hall Blown Down.—A violent storm of wind and rain occurred here yesterday; during which the new Town Hall was blown down. This building was a large two story one, built by a joint subscription of the town, the Lyceum, and the Masons.

We understand that the storm was quite destructive throughout the neighborhood, many trees and fences were prostrated by it.

Chowan Herald.

Marlboro' Court.—The trial of John C. Terril for the murder of the Messrs. Graham and McCollum, on the application of J. A. Inglis Esq., was postponed until the next term. Three true bills were found against him by the Grand Jury, for murder, besides several for forgery.—*Ib.*

MARRIED,

By Rev. William Linebery, at the residence of the same, Mr. MANLY LANE to Miss JULIA, daughter of Mr. Samuel Siler, all of Chatham county, N. C.

DIED,

In this county, on the 24 March, in her 80th year, Mrs. ISABELLA GILMORE. She had for 60 years, been a devoted member of the Bluff Presbyterian Church.

In Montgomery county, on the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY LILLY, relict of the late Edmund Lilly, aged 84 years, leaving a numerous family of children and grand-children, together with a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

On Sunday, the 6th inst., at 5 o'clock in the evening, in Richmond County, N. C., ALEXANDER McKAY McQUEEN, aged 12 years, 6 months and 20 days.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Wright, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, or they will find their paper in the hands of collecting officers.

ISAAC C. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
March 10. 95-6tpd

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.
Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

Notice.—Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.

EVERETT PETERSON.
Feb'y 14, 1859 88-9m

THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE STATE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 23, 1858. 57-6m

WM. CARTER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers OF ALL KINDS OF

Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C. } 96-
March 15, 1859. }

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE: Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24. 66tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Water Wheels! Water Wheels!!

WE are now manufacturing VANDEWATER'S IMPROVED

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish wheel and principal gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the wheel and gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

☞ Reference given and required.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George Co., Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va. 6-y

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are generally developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the whole system suffers in consequence, having ceased to do its duty. Hence, one of the proprietors' practice of more than twenty years, is worth to counteract the ills to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is entitled to the confidence of the afflicted, and to warrant the assertion that it will **Cure Constipation**, has but to try a bottle, and **Piles.** These Gums remove all obstructions from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, **purifying the blood**, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—**Biliousness**, and, what is of the utmost importance, **prevented**, by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

Fevers. One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from souring and secreting, prevents **Nightmare.** One dose taken at night, loosens the bowels and will cure **Dyspepsia.** **Costiveness.** One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**—spoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

Colic. One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic**, while **Morbus**, and a preventive a sure cure for **Cholera** One dose often repeated is needed to throw out of the **Cholera.** ☞ Only one bottle is system the effects of medi- ☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sal lowness or unnatural color from the skin. One dose taken a short time before eating gives vi- ☞ A few bottles cures **Chronic Diar-** to the appetite, and makes food digest well. **rhœa** in its worst forms. One dose often repeated while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures at- tacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, saifer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*. **Dropsy**, by exciting the ☞ A few bottles cures absorbents, mending this medicine as a We take pleasure in recom- **Ague, Chill Fever,** mending it as a preventive for **Fever and Ague** and all **Fevers** of a **Bil-** **lous Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the shadow giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov'r 11. 62-1y

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1858. 58-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. C. POE

HAS and will receive in a few days, the largest and most thorough stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

ever offered to the public by him. In his Stock will be found—and showed with pleasure—in part the following goods:—

RICH BL'K AND FANCY COL'D SILKS;
DOUBLE JUPE ROBES: ROBE A'QUILLE, ROBE A'LES in BERAGES, ORGANDIES, MUSLINS, &c.
ROBE-A-LA-DUCHESSE;
ROBES VALENTINE;
ORGANDIES, GINGHAMS, LAWNS and MUSLINS of all styles and qualities;
A great variety of English, French and American PRINTS, ALPACAS, CHALLIES, DEBAGES, BERAGES, BOMBAZINES, &c.
COLLARS and SLEEVES; also, in sets for mourning, SWISS & JAC. EDGINGS, INSERTINGS & BANDS.
A large stock of

Shawls and Mantillas,

of the latest styles; together with Misses' and Children's Flats; Head-Dresses; Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Parasols, Fans, Umbrellas, Bonnets & Hats.
Great Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Ready-Made Clothing.

The above comprises but a small portion of the stock, which was selected in Philadelphia and New York with reference to the Latest Spring Styles, and will be sold to customers on good terms.

J. C. POE.
March 10, 1859 95-6w

1859!

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, embracing all the newest and latest styles of the season.

Ladies' Dress Goods;

GRO DeRHINE, POULDESAY, and ROBES ALES SILKS; a great variety of TISSUES, GRENADINES and ORGANDIES, in ROBES, DALILA, ROSATI, LEONORA, A'LaREINE, and A L'IMPERATRICE PATTERNS, with Plates showing the style of making up the same, and TRIMMINGS to correspond with each dress.

Embroideries and Lace Goods

of all styles; Lace Pointed Mantles, Berage Mantles and Shawls; a few very handsome New Styles Silk and Stella Ditto.

Straw Goods.

French Lace, Neapolitan, English Straw and Crape Bonnets of the latest designs; Misses' and Children's Flats, &c., of very superior quality.

A very large assortment of Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, French Flowers, Ruches, &c.

A few very handsome Head Dresses, French Hair-Pins, &c.

Ready-made Clothing.

A very large and well selected Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, some of which was *manufactured expressly for our trade*, and will compare in STYLE and WORKMANSHIP with any in this market. A few very handsome Children's Dresses and Talmas made up, &c.

BEEBE'S LATEST STYLE HATS.

A very superior lot French Calf Boots, Oxford Ties, Gaiters, &c. Ladies' heel French Gaiters and Slippers of every description. Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, &c.

In the above stock may be found all the latest and most desirable Spring styles.

The public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 9. 95-6w

Boots and Shoes.

WE are receiving a large stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, embracing every variety of style and quality,

Suitable for Spring and Summer Wear.

The Stock was selected with care from the best manufactories with reference to style and durability, which we offer cheap for cash, or to prompt paying customers.

—ALSO—

Trunks, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins, with a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
March 14, 1859 96-6w

CHINA, GLASS,

AND CROCKERY.

W. N. TILLINGHAST

HAS received most of his Spring Stock, and has now in Store, a large supply of Common, WHITE GRANITE, BLUE, PINK, and other Earthenware. Also, a new style of *Purple-flowered* Ware, which is the prettiest colored ware in market. He has also a large stock of Glass-ware and Looking-Glasses.

March 10, 1859 95tf

NEW STOCK

Of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

E. GLOVER

HAS returned from the North with a large Stock of Goods in his line, consisting of Watches of all kinds and prices, from $8 to $160; Gold Chains of all kinds and prices; Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings and Bracelets, a large stock; Gold Lockets, Finger Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Silver Spoons of all kinds; a fine lot Silver Cups, Plated Castors and Candle Sticks, Cake Baskets; Clocks, Military Goods and every thing usually kept in a Jewelry Store, which he is prepared to sell on reasonable terms. His friends and the public are invited to call and examine.

March 8, 1859 95-3m

AT THE HOTEL CORNER.

CALL AT THE MUSICAL STORE, where you will find

FIDDLES, FLUTES, FIFES, DRUMS, ACCORDEONS, HARPS, &c., &c.; Also, TOYS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the Grass-hopper up to the Elephant; A few pair very fine VASES, LAMPS and Lamp GLASSES; Fine SNUFF, CIGARS, Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO; Ink; Blacking; fine and highly perfumed SOAPS, Extracts, Colognes; CORDIALS, a few doz. very superior for table use; Jellies; fine China Tea-Sets for Children, Willow Ware; Ladies' Work-Boxes; Fishing Tackle and Hooks; Mace; Cloves, Spice, and Soda;

Also, large variety of JEWELRY and TRINKETS; Gent's Pocket Companions; Conversation Cards; FRUITS, NUTS, CANDIES;

And a large variety of articles too numerous to mention.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call, as bargains will be given.

A. N. McDONALD.
Feb'y 9 87-
Carolinian copy.

Carolina City, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First Class Packets to this and Morehead City, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.
July 29, 1858. 32-1y

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
May 8, 1858. 7tf

BRIDGE & ORRELL,

31 and 33 Dey Street,

NEW YORK.

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER AT WHOLESALE, one of the largest and most varied stocks of

STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS,

BONNETS, &c.,

In this city; comprising, Men's and Boy's

Wool and Soft Fur Hats,

in over 400 different styles and qualities:

SILK HATS,

of their own manufacture, latest shapes;

MEN'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S

STRAW HATS,

in over 600 different styles and qualities; a beautiful assortment of

LADIES' & MISSES' BONNETS,

in PLAIN STRAW, rich HAIR LACE, SILK, CREPE, &c. Also, a great variety of

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S BLOOMERS, PRINCESS ROYALS, HOSMARS, EQUESTRIAN HATS, &c., &c., Trimmed and Untrimmed.

French and American

Artificial Flowers, Ruches, &c.

Also,

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,

in every quality and of the latest styles. [☞ *They give especial attention to this department.* ☜]

To Hatters and those who buy by the CASE, the advertisers will sell as LOW as any exclusive Package House in the trade—as they obtain the same goods from the same sources, and have the ability to purchase as CHEAP as the best.

March 9, 1859 95-1m

STATIONERY.

In addition to our present stock we are receiving

150 Reams Paper,

Embracing every variety of
CAP, LETTER,
BATH LETTER,
COMMERCIAL NOTE,
BILL HEAD,
FOLIO POST,
and NOTE PAPERS.

60 M. ENVELOPES, of every description.
1 case English and American SLATES, assorted sizes.
100 gross STEEL PENS: Pen-holders: School Ink-Stands: VISITING CARDS: BLANK BOOKS, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 12

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of H. L. MYROVER & CO., was dissolved some time since by the withdrawal of Wm. J. Myrover, and since that time the business has been conducted alone by the subscriber.

H. L. MYROVER.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has associated with him in business Mr. GEORGE W. WIGHTMAN The name of the firm hereafter will be Myrover & Wightman.

H. L. MYROVER.
March 11. 96-6t

J. R. BULLA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

March 10, 1859 96-6m

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN

Lime, Plaster, Hair, Cement, Land Plaster; Robinson's Manipulated Guano; Tasker & Clark's Phosphatic Fertilizer.

☞ Orders for above articles filled without charge of commission. Terms: CASH.

Feb'y 25, 1859 92-9tpd

J. CARLETON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(LATE KNOWLES & CARLETON,)

127 Fulton St., New York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of the late Firm at the above No., where he is prepared with a handsome stock of desirable goods, and the assistance of a Cutter of acknowledged reputation, to fill all orders to entire satisfaction. The best of workmanship and a perfect fit warranted, without charging the extravagant Broadway prices.

Feb'y 28 92-1m

NEW CAPE FEAR BRIDGE.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to a joint stock company are now open for subscriptions to build a Bridge across Cape Fear River at or near a point three miles above the Clarendon Bridge, to be decided by the stockholders. Those who feel interested can call at the store of A. N. McDonald, Fayetteville, or at the store of G. W. Lawrence, Mary's Garden, where they can have an opportunity of subscribing. Call soon, as we only lack a few thousand dollars of having the stock taken—also, we wish to build the bridge as soon as possible. Shares fifty dollars each.

March 12. 96-

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Turpentine Hackers, Scrapers, Pullers and Dippers,

ALL of the first quality, can be had at M. A. BAKER'S GUN SHOP, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 15, 1858. 80tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers and others.

I AM fully prepared to make or repair TURPENTINE STILLS, or do any thing in the Copper or Sheet Iron work, at the shortest notice.

M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1859. 82tf

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.

Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "

Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order.

BEVERLY ROSE.
July 8. 26tf

BACON.

CHOICE North Carolina BACON, Also, Western Sides and Shoulders,
Oct. 14.—54-tf] C. B. COOK.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS AND Buyers generally to their very heavy Stock of

Groceries & Hardware.

Consisting in part of
230 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
75 Bbls. Sugar;
17 Hhds. Do.;
33 Bbls. and Hf-Bbls. Mrs Miller's Eagle Mills and Bonn's Snuff;
50 Boxes and Kegs Soda;
35 " Tea;
36 " Starch;
100 " Glass, various sizes;
60 " Adamantine and Sperm Candles;
20,000 lbs. Western and N. C. Bacon;
400 Bags Corn;
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder;
Raisins, Soap, Candy, &c.;
500 Kegs Nails and Spikes;
160 Doz. Steel and Iron Hoes;
576 Pr. Trace Chains;
45 Doz. Eng. and German Wheat and Grass Blades;
50 " Shovels, Spades and Forks;
35 " Coffee Mills;
10 Tons and upward Hollow-ware & Plow Castings;
Also, a full and complete assortment of Hardware and Groceries not enumerated;
Blacksmith's, Cooper's and Carpenter's Tools;
10 Tons Hoop Iron;
A large assortment of Swedes, American and English Iron;
German, Blister and Cast Steel;
Shoe Maker's Material and Shoe Findings;

Saddlery;

50 Doz. Wagon and Buggy Whips;

In addition to our large and well selected stock of Shelf Goods, we have on the way and expect to receive in a few days, direct from the manufacturers in England, the heaviest stock of

Pocket and Table Cutlery,

Shears, Scissors, Razors and Files, ever offered in this market.

We shall also import during the year, 100 TONS SWEDES IRON, various sizes, from 1¼ to 12 inches; 50 tons of which we expect to receive about the 15th of June.

We shall ADD to our stock from time to time, as the trade requires; will at all times be prepared to offer inducements to Country Merchants, paying STRICT attention to orders.

March 9, 1859 95-3m

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law,

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.
Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

NEW SPRING GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving, and in a few days will have in store, a very large Stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

To which the attention of Wholesale Purchasers is invited.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
March 5, 1859. 94*6t

Runaway!

FROM the subscriber, in Robeson county, about the 15th of Feb'y, a small bay mare MULE; said Mule was bought in Pittsborough, and I presume she is making her way back. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me.

DR. B. T. PERSON.
Randalsville, March 12 97*tf

S & J GOULDING,

No. 18 John Street, New York,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Feathers, Ruches, Flowers, Laces, Millinery Goods, Berthes, Capes, &c. &c.

GOODS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

Jan'y 17, 1858 80*3m

MAPES'

Super-Phosphates of Lime.

For Cotton, Tobacco and all other Crops.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.

Nitrogenized Super-phosphates of Lime, per Ton, 2000 lbs.,	$50
Cotton and Tobacco Ditto, per Ton 2000 lbs.,	40
Potash Super-phosphate of Lime, " "	35
Mapes' " " " "	40

ALL these Phosphates are made after the recipe and under the direction of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes. 100 lbs. of the Nitrogenized Super-phosphates have been found in practice to equal, both in power and lasting effect, 185 lbs. of the best Peruvian Guano.

Highly recommended by Col. E. N. Fuller of Edisto Island, S. C.; Prof. Chas. Upham Shepard, formerly of Yale College; Dr. James Higgins, State Chemist of Maryland; Stockhardt in his "Chemical Field Notes", and many others.

In bags of 160 lbs. each.

Circulars sent on application by mail.

CHARLES V. MAPES,
143 Fulton St., N. Y.

The Working Farmer,

By Prof. JAMES J. MAPES,—complete in 10 vols. Price —Vol. 1, 50 cents; Vols. 2 to 10, $1 each.

March 4 94*ltpd

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution all persons not to trade for a NOTE given by us to William Shipman, for One Hundred and Seven or Eight Dollars, dated about the 22d December, A. D. 1858.

We have not received value for said Note, and we are determined not to pay it.

N. J. LEMON,
ALEX'R LEMON.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Feb'y 21, 1859 92*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1859.

Freeman Brodwell vs. Robeena Whitlaw.

Petition to declare marriage null and void.

IT appearing that the defendant is not a resident of this State, and that personal notice cannot be served on her: This is therefore to notify the said Robeena Whitlaw, that she be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Term of the Court to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead to the said Petition, or the Petition will be heard ex parte and the prayer of the Petitioner will be allowed accordingly.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, this the 17th day of February, A. D. 1859.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.
[Pr adv $4 20] 90*6t

A Gift with Every Book

WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.00

OUR new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other book selling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered; *mailed free to any address.*

Send for a Catalogue.

D. W. EVANS, EVANS & CO.,
J. H. PRESTON, Publishers,
677 Broadway, New York City.
Sept. 24. 49*6mos.eowpd

TAKEN UP,

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst., a NEGRO BOY, named JOHN BRACE or JOHN FRANKLIN, who says he is free, and that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailer.
Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

DR. DEEMS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES,

WILSON, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION comprises Schools of Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music, Design and Belles Lettres. It has a healthy location, ample Faculty, and commodious buildings. The pupils are charged from their entrance only. The students in the Male Department have the military drill without extra expense. The young ladies board with the Rector's family. For circulars apply to Prof. RADCLIFFE Wilson, N. C.

Feb. 25. 92-3tmopd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully and earnestly requests his friends who are indebted to him, to come forward before the 1st day of April next, and "*foot up their Bills.*"

Unless the present out-standing accounts now due him are satisfied before that day (April 1st 1859,) interest from date will be charged on the same. From and after this date interest will be charged on all his accounts where the payment of the same is delayed longer than six months. From this rule he will in no wise depart.

WILLIAM B. BLAKE
Lumberton, Robeson, N. C., } 98tlpd
March 15, 1859 }

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully and earnestly requests his friends who are indebted to him to come forward before the 1st day of April 1859, and "*foot up their Bills.*"

Unless the present out-standing accounts now due him are satisfied before that day (April 1st 1859,) interest from date will be charged on the same.

JOHN R. CARTER
Lumberton, Robeson, N. C., } 98tlpd
March 15, 1859 }

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CHAS. IVEY, Jr.
Lumberton, Robeson, N. C., } 98tlpd
March 15, 1859 }

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THE undersigned respectfully and earnestly requests his friends who are indebted to him to come forward before the 1st day of April 1859, and "*foot up their Bills.*"

Unless the present out-standing accounts now due him are satisfied before that day (April 1st, 1859,) interest from date will be charged on the same.

A. D. BROWN
Lumberton, Robeson, N. C., } 98*lpd
March 15, 1859 }

Land Sales.

NORTH CAROLINA—MOORE CO.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Court House door in Carthage, on the 26th of April, 1859, the Lands belonging to the Estate of Bryan Boroughs, dec'd, lying on Deep River in Moore County, joining the lands of Rob't Brady, Abram Sims and others.

Terms, 6 months credit—bond and security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
March 10 98*ts

Land Sales.

NORTH CAROLINA—MOORE CO.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Court House door in Carthage, on the 26th of April 1859, the Lands belonging to the Estate of John McLeod, dec'd, lying on the waters of Dunham and Crane's creek, embracing the junction of the two, containing about 1,100 acres, joining the lands of Isaac H. Rowan, D. R. McDonald, Allen McDonald and others.

Terms 6 months credit—bond and security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
March 10 98*ts

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.

Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

Land for Sale.

THE LANDS OF JAS. I. McKAY, Dec'd, in Columbus County, will be sold at Whiteville TUESDAY of Superior Court.

D. CROMARTIE, Agent.
March 9 96-3t

Cotton Lands for Sale.

I HAVE in different sized Tracts, about EIGHT THOUSAND ACRES for sale, of as good land for the growth of Cotton, as can be found in the United States. Situated in one of the best cotton growing districts, being all Arkansas River lands, the yearly average production of which is one bale of cotton, or fifty bushels of corn, to the acre. All of the Land is below Little Rock, and on or near to the Arkansas river. I will sell it on very accommodating terms, and in such sized tracts as will suit purchasers; the price varying, on account of quality and location, from five to twenty-five dollars an acre. The purchaser, by paying interest, can fix the payments to suit himself. Or, I will take an interest with the purchaser in the